Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE Republican State Convention is in session at Harrisburg to-day.

IT is thought Congress will adjourn about June 1st. The country will then feel safe.

THE Pennsylvania Editorial Association will meet at Cresson on the 17th of June and take its annual jamboree.

THE House of Representatives has repealed the act that provided for closing the soldiers' orphans schools on the first of May.

THE Nationals are in favor of woman suffrage. They will certainly need the help of every old woman this fall.

STATE TREASURER NOYES was sworn in last week, as was also Auditor-General Schell. We hope we *Schell* have no more *Noyes* for several years, anyhow.

THE Clinton *Democrat* announces twenty-one candidates for office in its issue of last week. Those fellows will make Rome howl when they meet in convention.

THE Jersey Shore *Herald* gives Tilden credit for attempting to get into the White House. There is Bourbonism enough in the *Herald's* policy to credit any discreditable act.

OREGON will hold a State election in June. A Governor, other State officials, Congressmen and a Legislature are to be elected. The Legislature will elect an U. S. Senator.

THE new party has changed its name to the "National Greenback-Labor party of Pennsylvania." That's a big name for such a weak organization to carry.

THE silliest of all bugbears is that of danger from Communism in the United States.—*N. Y. Sun.* That's the way all communists and Presidential conspirators talk who want the army reduced.

SENATOR DON CAMERON was married last Thursday at Cleveland, O., to Miss Sherman, daughter of Judge Sherman. The ceremony was performed in the Episcopal church in a most magnificent style. The new bride is in her twentieth year.

THE *Watchman*, in commenting upon the effort to establish a new Federal court at Scranton, says: "If we know anything about how courts are running, our opinion is that we have more of them now than is for public benefit." We expect this is another fling at Judge Orvis.

"THE Bellefonte REPUBLICAN says that Senator Blaine gave Senator Beck a tongue lashing, and is tickled over it. Tongue lashings are the extent of the lashings that Blaine can give anybody. All the brains he has are in his chin."—*Watchman.* They usually act, however, with the effect of a chill-*Blaine* upon the opposition.

AT the election in Weldon, N. C., last week, the shot-gun policy of the Democrats was revived. A question arose as to whether a negro could vote. Not being able to get around the matter legally, a fight ensued, in which a colored voter was killed and another wounded, which figured a gain of two votes for the Democrats.

THE Lord Lieutenant of Ireland gets $100,000 a year, with $34,000 for household expenses. The President of the United States, a country as large as fifty Irelands, and a thousand times richer and more prosperous, gets $50,000, and pays his own expenses. And yet there are little souls in this country who claim that pittance is too large by one half.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Convention at Philadelphia.

We don't know what our friends in this vicinity who have attached themselves to the hybrid "National-Labor-Greenback" party—as the organization has redundantly re-christened itself—think of the recent convention at Philadelphia, but fancy their sentiments must be similar to those which an interviewer reports Mr. Armstrong to have expressed—that there is too much communism in the platform and weakness in the ticket. It seems that confusion reigned confounded during every session of the convention, and many times it seemed on the point of breaking up in a general riot. Such classic epithets as "d—d liar" were freely hurled, with frantic gesticulations and threatening demonstrations of all sorts. The old labor party seems to have got the advantage of the more conservative and moderate greenback element, we should conclude from the reports, by force of mere muscle, ungovernable energy, and obstreperous determination. The more quiet and orderly—and we doubt not better and wiser—constituents of the body scarcely dared to do what they wished, but were forcibly and rudely thrust aside. Philadelphia rowdies, reinforced from Schuylkill and Luzerne, furnished the irrepressible element which carried things with so high and strong a hand. They forced their Labor party delegation upon the convention, only accepting ten of the Greenbackers, as a little compromise sugar-coating to the pill which they forced the others to swallow.

The ticket is not in itself a bad one, though with the exception of Wright, who is said to be a merchant tailor—and probably a rich one—there is no representative laboring man in the group, all, with this one exception, being old politicians. The following is the ticket:

For Governor—Samuel R. Mason, of Mercer county.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Christopher Shearer, of Berks county.

For Supreme Court Judge—Benjamin S. Bentley, of Lycoming county.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs—James L. Wright, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Mason was nominated on the second ballot. On the first ballot the vote stood:

Mason	93
Armstrong	31
Wright	64
Piollett	4

The second resulted:

Mason	115
Armstrong	31
Wright	67
Piollett	2

It will be seen that Mr. Armstrong stood third on the list, on both ballots, and had comparatively little strength. Our friend William Holt, of Snow Shoe, was nominated both for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, but withdrew his name. Judge Bentley was nominated on the first ballot, the vote standing:

Agnew	94
Bentley	114

The platform is a singular document, and like the doings of the vociferous convention itself, may be characterized as *loud*. It consists of three "whereases" and fifteen planks, full of dogmatic assertion and several misstatements, expressed in pleonastic language, intended to be forcible, but which in some places comes nearer being bombastic. We haven't time to analyze it, and don't know that it is worth while. Many of its assertions are so palpably false as to carry their own refutation. One or two planks are especially curious. Thus the tenth: "The elective franchise is the birthright of American citizenship, and any attempt to deny its exercise on account of poverty or by introducing a property qualification will be resisted by all the means in our power." That is fighting windmills with a vengeance. Does any one know, or has even heard of, any such attempts as that which the Nationals propose to arm themselves to combat? We doubt if a $500 reward would enable the best detective on Pinkerton's force to find half a dozen individuals who seriously propose, at this day, to introduce the property qualification for voters.

The eleventh plank is also new: "That as women are citizens, as fully entitled as men to all privileges properly belonging to citizens, having a great interest in all the institutions of society, we recommend that they have equal civil and political rights." There is more gallantry in that than we should have expected from such a body. The women can rejoice that their "rights" are at least recognized by a political party which aspires to control the State. If the fair ones only had the privilege of the ballot perhaps the chances of Mason & Co. would be improved very materially; at any rate it is not to be expected that they will forget their friends, when once the franchise is conferred upon them.

We think the new party has missed an opportunity—not, probably, for entire success, but to make their organization highly respectable and formidable. As it is, they will draw off some votes from the older parties, but not enough, we believe, to disturb the balance of power. The Republicans come next, and if their convention acts with tolerable wisdom, we consider our success in the coming campaign fairly assured.

That Investigation.

Those blatant Democratic politicians who were so mightily anxious to investigate the Presidential matter, have suddenly come to a standstill in their labor. A caucus was held at which it was agreed to go on with the matter and proceed through the House judiciary committee. Alas! Some of the more conscientious members of that body readily discerned into what vile depths of corruption their party would be dragged, and have decided not to act favorably in the matter. For a set of men to endeavor to create disorder and dissatisfaction throughout the nation in order to appease personal aims, is simply outrageous, and the idea of Democrats crying "fraud in the South!" is preposterous. Even if there was anything of the kind, an investigation would expose to the country a most advanced state of rottenness in matters controlled by the Democracy. Indeed, it is hinted that many prominent men of the party would be personally implicated.

While our Democratic friends were busily preparing for the investigation, the Republicans were not idle. They have collected damaging evidence to the Democratic leaders of 1876. Those campaign cipher telegrams in relation to Oregon and Florida will be thoroughly investigated should the opposition proceed with their sham exposure. And then all those cases of intimidation in Louisiana and other States will be brought to light. This movement is the cause of the sudden halt by the Democrats in their mad career. They dare not investigate fully and impartially everything connected with the case. If they do undertake the work, we shall see their labor confined to some special district. The investigation will be conducted by a partizan committee, and every effort made to exclude testimony or facts calculated to damage the record of their party. The Republicans stand ready and will willingly join the disaffected leaders in a thorough investigation of the case, for certain it is that a big load of guilt and dishonor will be found resting upon the party now busily at work endeavoring to reform imaginary evils.

"FROM W. Wilberforce Nevin's *Press*," "From Warwick McMichael's *North American*, the oldest daily in America." These are two significant (?) expressions that appear in nearly every issue of the Philadelphia *Times*. The average reader is getting tired of those serio-comic outbursts of humor, while a number in this classic community think it not very enterprising for a great metropolitan journal.

THE Democrats of Ohio have agreed to gerry mander that State by redistricting it for Congressional purposes.

To-Day's Convention.

The Republican State Convention will meet at Harrisburg to-day to nominate a candidate for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs and Judge of Supreme Court. The most prominent men whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination are General Hoyt, Hon. G. A. Grow, Hon. J. P. Wickersham and Gen. James A. Beaver. We repeatedly, through the columns of the REPUBLICAN, have urged the nomination of Gen. Beaver because we find in him a man eminently fitted in every respect to bear aloft the banners of the greatest political party of the nation in a campaign which promises to be the most spirited in every connection. He posesses, in many respects, rare abilities and virtues necessary for one to have in such a battle as will be fought, and we have no doubt that, if nominated, he will call to arms the entire force of the party, enter the battle with a determination to succeed, and come out of the fight unscathed, bearing above him the laurels of a glorious victory as the result of his magnificent generalship.

However, should he not be nominated, we trust the convention will choose the next best man. It is necessary for the members to act discreetly in the matter, and select a man whose past reputation will secure the confidence of the public. We want a man who will go before the public on an untarnished record—one whose private and public life has demonstrated that he is in hearty accord with every measure that tends to advance the welfare of the entire people. We have sufficient confidence in the honesty and integrity of the members composing the convention to believe that they will do whatever, in their judgment, seems best. This being the first advance step against the force of a powerful and determined antagonist, it behooves them to proceed cautiously and lay well the plans upon which we must be crowned will victory or suffer an ignominious defeat.

We believe the Republican party throughout the State is thoroughly united, and determined upon victory. Our enemies would have us believe that we are demoralized and that our ranks are wavering; but these are enunciations from a wily foe, calculated to discourage the rank and file of the party. We are not ready to sacrifice the control of a commonwealth whose record has been made famous through the wise administrations emanating from the Republican party. The good men, brave and true, who sacrificed the comforts of home and the association of friends and engaged in a war calculated to destroy us as a nation, are not ready to forsake the party that so successfully crushed this movement. They are not, we repeat, willing to surrender the results of a work that cost thousands of lives and millions of dollars, and turn over their emoluments to the men who declared that the war was or would be a failure. We pledge our hearty support to the man nominated, and shall use every honorable means in our power to elect him by a handsome majority.

MR. GLOVER'S investigating committee last week unearthed a pretty picture of Democratic economy. More than a year ago the House sent a committee to Louisiana to investigate the election frauds. A Democratic Sergeant-at-Arms was taken along to manage the affairs of the party, and spent in his trip the snug sum of $50,000. Among the articles purchased were two cases of champagne and one dozen bottles of whiskey; also, brandy, claret, sherry and other "necessaries." The country is willing to get along with a little less of such economy.

THERE is no doubt now as to the intention of Russian naval officers and marines in American waters. They are here for the purpose of organizing an expedition to operate against England in case of war.

Beographical Sketch.

The Philadelphia *Press*, of last Wednesday, in giving a sketch of the candidates for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination, has the following to say of Gen. Beaver, of this place:

James Adams Beaver was born at Millerstown, Perry county, this State, and was educated both at home and in the public schools. His preliminary training in classical studies was conducted at Pine Grove Academy, in Centre county, and he graduated from Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, in 1856, being then under nineteen years of age. He then began the study of law at Bellefonte, and was admitted to practice in 1859. Having prior to the war been connected with a military company known as the "Bellefonte Fencibles," he immediately after the issue of the proclamation calling for volunteers, hastened to Harrisburg and tendered to Governor Curtin, who was its former captain, the services of the company. The tender was accepted, and the company was the third to rendezvous at Camp Curtin. He served as a Lieutenant, and at the expiration of the three months' service was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-fifth regiment, a position which he soon resigned to accept the Colonelcy of the 148th. With this regiment he went fairly into the war. He was wounded through the body at Chancellorsville, and was struck with a ball at Spottsylvania Court House. At Cold Harbor he was slightly wounded, and in the first assault upon Petersburg was seriously injured by the explosion of a shell. In the battle of Ream Station, on the Welden railroad, when he assumed command of his brigade, he was so severely wounded by a rifle ball that amputation of the right leg at the hip became necessary. He remained a long period in the field hospital, and was considered to have one chance in a thousand of his recovery, but receiving the most skillful medical attendance and careful nursing, survived. Being rendered unable to perform field duty, he declined a detail for court martial service at Washington, and was, at his own request, mustered out in December, 1864, on account of wounds received in battle. Col. Beaver was appointed a brevet brigadier general for gallant and meritorious service during the campaign in the Wilderness, and particularly while in command of the brigade at Cold Harbor. On his return home he resumed the practice of law, which he has since pursued with distinguished success at Bellefonte. He was appointed by Gov. Geary, in 1868, a Major General of the National Guard, a position which he has since held, being now commander of the 5th Division. He was in command at Altoona during the riots last summer, and by prudence and firmness succeeded in averting bloodshed on the one hand and destruction of property on the other. He has never been a candidate for office, except in 1865, when he permitted his name to be used in connection with the position of Representative in the Legislature, in the face of a hopeless majority against his party. In this contest he made such a handsome gain that his friends held he would have won had he made a personal canvass. Beside attending to his extensive law practice, he is interested in practical agriculture, directing the cultivation of his fine farm near Bellefonte. On the retirement of Judge Watts, in 1874, by reason of his appointment as Commissioner of Agriculture, General Beaver was elected president of the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania—now the Pennsylvania State College—located in Centre county, and devoted much of his time to the interests of that institution. He is also a trustee of several other colleges, and is connected with the control of several other schools, both male and female.

Jeff Davis Still Talking Treason.

Memorial day at Macon, Ga., was celebrated with great ceremony on the 26th ult. A confederate monument corner-stone was laid by the Grand Masonic Lodge of Georgia. An eloquent letter was read from Jefferson Davis, an extract of which we give below. Notwithstanding thirteen years have passed since the war closed, this arch-traitor still talks treason. Hear him:

Let not any of the survivors impugn their faith by offering the penitential plea that 'they believed they were right.' Let posterity learn by this monument that you commemorate men who died in a defensive way; that they did not, as has been idly stated, submit to the arbitrament of arms the question at issue—questions involving inalienable rights, inherited and held in trust for posterity—but they strove for State sovereignity, which their fathers left them, and which was their duty, if possible, to transmit to their children. Let this monument teach that heroism derives its lustre from the justice of the cause in which it is displayed, and let it mark the difference between a war waged for the robber-like purpose of conquest and one to repel invasion, to defend a people's hearths and altars, and to maintain their laws and liberties. Such was the war in which our heroes fell, and there is the crown which sparkles with gems of patriotism and righteousness, with a glory undimmed by any motive of aggrandizement or intent to inflict ruin on others. We present them to posterity as an example to be followed, and wait securely for the verdant of mankind, when knowledge shall have dispelled misrepresentation and delusion. It is not unreasonable to hope that mature reflection and a closer study of the political history of the Union may yet restore the rights prostrated by the passions, developed in our long and bloody war. If, however, it should be otherwise,

Then from our heroes graves shall come
In mournful tones the answer fit;
And if our children must obey,
They must; but thinking on our day,
'Twill less debase them to submit.
Yours, faithfully, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A DECISION in regard to ecclesiastical authority was recently decided by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. A catholic priest visited an almshouse to administer the sacrament to an inmate. He requested the lady attendant to retire from the room during the ceremony. She emphatically refused to do so, whereupon the priest ejected her by forcible means. Suit was brought by the matron, and the defendant's counsel asked the court to rule that the service was of such a nature as to require a secret performance, and that the priest had the authority to clear the room of disinterested parties. This the Court refused to do, and the exception taken was overruled, the Court saying that there was nothing in the character of the service that gave him the right to exclude any person who was lawfully there, as was the attendant.

Newspaper Jottings.

—The Holidaysburg *Register* don't contain an *Over*-plus of local news.

—The Boston *Beacon* exhibits considerable *beak on* certain matters, but is a good paper, nevertheless.

—E. M. Bacon, in order to save his *bacon*, has retired from the Boston *Daily Globe*, which has become a Democratic smut mill.

—The San Francisco *Call* is now printed on a perfecting press. They must be *perfecting* plans to *Call* for more subscribers.

—The local make-up of the Lewistown *True Democrat* is anything but a *true* representative of the style of modern journalism.

—The Wadesboro, (N. C.) *Argus* and Oxford, (N. C.) *Torchlight* have been enlarged. The change should have been celebrated by a *Torchlight* procession.

—*Social Notes* is the name of a London publication. That's nothing! *Social notes* are very common factors both in business and domestic circles in this country.

—Edward C. Baldy, has sold his interest in the Danville *American*. Like most newspaper men, we presume his interest was not very paying and became rather *Bald*-y.

—The Altoona *Globe* wants to know how the Knights Templar will march over their pavements when they visit that town. Unless they are repaired they'll go it all fours.

—We have received a copy the *Matrimonial Advocate*, published at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. We think the editor had better be *Advocat*-ing something else than matrimony these hard times.

—Hon. Edgar King, of the Altoona *Radical*, is endeavoring to secure the Republican nomination for the Legislature. Having been in that body once, he imagines he is *King* bee of the *Radical* party of Blair county.

—"Prohibit corner loafing." No! Where, then, would you find statuary in Huntingdon?—*Huntingdon Local News.* In the *News* sanctum every afternoon. The editor personates the sleeping beauty immediately after dinner.

—A St. Louis editor has gone on a month's tour for recreation. He is suffering from scissorer's cramp in the right hand.—*Breakfast Table.* It's a singular fact that editors never suffer from pen-palsy as a result of overwork.

—The Baltimore *News* has come to the conclusion that if people would cultivate a taste for it they would find water a pleasant beverage. As a result of this, there wouldn't be so many fellows *No*(o)*se*-ing around the back alleys and "sich" places.

—The last venture in newspaperdom by Nasby was the repurchase of a controlling interest in his old paper, the Toledo *Blade*. This demonstrates the fact that Nasby is completely *Locke*-d up in the form of a *Blade*, wich iz a sharp instrooment.

—"The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that Mr. S. J. Tilden is going to remove to Washington and will run the White House from the outside."—*Pittsburg Telegraph.* The inside sentinel will *Enquire*, "Who's there?" and when the answer comes he'll *Telegraph* to the War Department for instructions.

—Professor Jordon reports that Indiana has one hundred and eighty-five different kinds of fish. This includes dried herrings, mackerel and several vaieties of sardines which are sold in the stores.—*Cincinnati Star.* Will our contemporary inform us whether he has found any *Star* fish?

—The Mt. Union *Times* philosophizes thusly: "The young man who leaves two-thirds of a cigar in a dark nook on the front stoop when he goes to see his girl, will make a thrifty husband." The editor of that paper is no doubt speaking from experience, owing to the stringency of the *Times* in money affairs.

—Chespeake City recently had a paper called the *Chesapeake-Chesapike*, which is about as handsome as the Louisana *Mischacebe* or the Texan *Jimplecute*. In order to credit either of those sheets with an article, it would be necessary to paste the title on a surface the size of a barn door and keep it handy for reference.

Poetry.

UNDER THE GUNS.

Under the guns of the Fort on the Hill
Daisies are blooming, buttercups fill,
Up the grey ramparts the clematis flings
High its green ladders, and clambers and clings,
Under the guns,
Over the guns,
Under the guns of the Fort on the Hill.

Under the guns of the Fort on the Hill
Once shook the earth with the cannonade's thrill,
Once trod the buttercups feet that now still
Lie all at rest in their trench by the hill,
Under the guns,
Under the guns,
Under the guns of the Fort of the Hill,

Over the guns of the Fort on the Hill,
Equal the rain falls on good and on ill;
Still blooms the upland, and still the brook runs,
Still toils the husbandman—under the guns,
Under the guns,
Under the guns,
Under the guns of the Fort on the Hill.

Under the guns of the Fort on the Hill,
Lord, in Thy mercy, we wait on Thy will;
Lord! is it War that Thy wisdom best knows?
Lord! is it Peace that Thy goodness still shows?
Under the guns,
Under the guns,
Under the guns of Thy Fort on the Hill.

A STRANGE SINGER.

Joy's the shyest bird
Mortal ever heard;
Listen rapt and silent when he sings;
Do not seek to see
Lest the vision be
But a flutter of departing wings.

Straight down out of heaven
Drops the fiery leaven,
Beating, burning, rising in his breast;
Never, never long
Canst thou bear the song,
All too high for labor or for rest.

Hope can sit and sing
With a folded wing,
Long contented in a narrow cage;
Patience on the nest,
Hour by hour will rest,
Brooding tender things in hermitage.

Fingers true and sweet,
Mockers bright and fleet,
Close about thy door they flit and call;
One that will not stay
Draws thy heart away;
Listen! listen! It is more than all.

Our Story Teller.

The Lucky Gleaner.

It was a terrible break up. The loving husband, the tender father, had gone to his rest, and now Edith and her mother had to face the world alone.

Nor was this all. Mr. Miller had generally been considered on of the wealthiest farmers in the neighborhood, but he was now found to have died insolvent. For years he had been living beyond his means.

"I told you so," said one of the wise acres, "when he sent his darter to school in Richmond, as if the schools here warn't good enough! I knowed how it would be."

The farm was mortgaged for its entire value, and was immediately foreclosed, and when other debts were paid there was not a shilling left.

Edith and her mother would have had no roof even to shelter them if Edith had not inherited from a maiden aunt a little, tumble-down cottage, with an acre or two of pasture land, on the outskirts of the village. Thither the two mourners repaired with the few bits of furniture the law had allowed them, and began the hardest of all struggles, the battle with poverty on the part of woman—a battle rendered the more difficult in this case because both had been tenderly, even luxuriously, nurtured, and had never before known what it was to have to deny themselves.

"I am such a burden to you, Edith!" moaned the widow, who was now completely broken down, not only in spirits but in health also. "If it was not for me you could go off somewhere and earn your own living like a lady. You could teach music, or be a governess, or obtain a situation in a school. But while I'm an invalid, and I suppose I shall always be one, you are tied to my bedside."

Edith was of a different character from her mother. She was more energetic, more self-reliant, more heroic. She had also the courage of youth on her side.

"We shall get on famously," she said. "What with my needle, our cow and the vegetable garden I shall make, we shall get along famously."

So this refined, cultivated girl, who had been reared, as it were, amid rose leaves, went to work uncomplainingly to support her mother and herself. For awhile, too, it seemed as if her confidence was prophetic. Mrs. Miller recovered her health so as to be able to be about. Everything went well.

At the end of the first summer Edith, proudly counting up her gains, said: "Mother, dear, we have not only supported ourselves, but we have saved money; we are getting rich."

But alas! different times came. In the autumn Mrs. Miller fell ill of rheumatic fever, for the situation of the cottage was low and damp. She had to take to her bed again. She was no longer able to help Edith with her needle. Poor Edith could now earn but little herself, her time being occupied so much in nursing her mother. The doctor's bill and the medicines soon absorbed her small savings. She began to fall behind. The cow finally had to be sold, and at last, in order to avert absolute starvation, Edith was compelled to mortgage the cottage. In the two years that followed, matters went from bad to worse. Mrs. Miller remained bedridden. Do all she could, Edith was unable to make both ends meet. The interest on the mortgage fell into arrears. A solicitor named Jupp, who represented the holder, began to clamor for the arrears. At last, in the third summer of Edith's orphanage, came a legal notice that unless the interest was paid up in full, the cottage would be sold.

The day before this notice was served, Edith had gone to the attorney's, hoping to touch his heart. But he was deaf to her tears and representations. He had the reputation of being merciless, and Edith saw now that the character was deserved.

"It's no use coming here!" he said, rudely. "I am acting for others and not for myself. You'd better spend your time in getting together the interest you owe. I can't interfere. Bring the money, or the law must take its course!"

When Mrs. Miller heard the result of this interview, and when, afterward, the formal notice was served, she moaned feebly, and turned her face to the wall.

"We shall have to beg, or go to the poorhose, or die on the road," she said. "Oh, that I should have ever lived to see this day!"

Edith herself was at the end of her resources. For a while she lay prostrate on the bed, where she had flung herself beside her mother, the two mingling their tears.

But the brave girl rallied at last. She remembered that there was nothing in the house to eat, and that she had no money to buy anything with. At first she thought of going to the village store and begging for a little more credit, but when she recalled how curtly this had been refused only a week before, she abandoned the idea in despair.

Suddenly it flashed upon her that the wheat was being cut on the great Wheatland farms. In the squire's time the poor had been allowed to come with a sickle and cut what they wished. It was a scriptural custom, which the Wheatlands had maintained from father to son for generations. The old squire was dead, but Edith had no doubt that the privilege would still be accorded; and, looping up her skirt to look as much like the rustic neighbors as possible, she took a sickle and went forth like Ruth of old.

Her heart did not begin to fail her until just before she reached the harvest field, when she remembered that the heirs of the squire, whoever they were, were said to be abroad, and that Mr. Jupp was their agent.

"New men, new measures," she said, and stopped at the gate, with a beating heart. "What if I am driven off?"

But the thought of her sick mother, and of the empty cupboard, made her despair. She opened the gate and went in.

The reapers were sweeping on ahead in a long, graceful line; others, far behind, were binding up the sheaves, and an overseer, or what seemed to be one, was on horseback, directing operations.

Edith began in a corner, near the gate, far away from the rest. She looked furtively, now and then, toward the overseer, and seeing that he had noticed her, yet did not interfere, she gathered courage. If she could have seen herself then in a mirror, though the least vain of her sex, she would have been startled by her own beauty. Excitement had given a bright glow to her cheek and an even increased brilliancy to her eyes. Her half-rustic attire, coarse as it was, was admirably adapted to set off her symmetrical figure; her white arms shone dazzlingly; every movement was grace.

Suddenly a harsh voice behind her cried, "None of that! Throw down your sickle! We'll have no thieves here!"

Edith dropped her sickle, trembling all over, and looked around. Mr Jupp stood there, also on horseback, and his whip was raised menacingly. Edith shrank back; her knees gave way under her; the harvest field swam around her; she grew blind; she thought she was dying. She had but one feeling, one thought—the man was about to strike her. Oh! the degradation of it, worse even than his words of insult!

But she did not faint. Just as everything whirled dizzling around her, just as she was losing consciousness, the quick thud of a horse was heard galloping over the stubble, and a stern voice addressed Jupp:

"What are you saying to this girl?" it cried, agrily. "Not telling her to go away? How dare you? Didn't you know that my uncle always always allowed this—ay, and the Whitelands from time immemorial? We have never ground the faces of the poor. I saw you raise your whip threateningly, if I'm not mistaken. By Jove, if you were not an older man than myself, I'd thrash you within an inch of your life."

All of a sudden the angry voice ceased, and the speaker, turning to Edith, addressed her in tones as soft as a woman's:

"My poor child," it said, "don't mind Jupp—I am master here. Take up your sickle and cut as much wheat—"

He stopped suddenly. Edith, up to this point, had stood with bowed figure, half unconscious, her gaze bent in shame on the ground, but touched by these kind words, and even more by the tone, she lifted her eyes, full of tears, and gazed at the speaker.

In that look there was something that both thrilled and abashed the beholder. Young Wheatlands, for such was the horseman, was one of the handsomest men of his day, and he was accustomed to admiration; but Edith's glance seemed to say, "Surely you are more than human; you are some knight of chivalry come to rescue me from a foul enchanter."

It was this that thrilled him with a strange, wild feeling of happiness, such as no woman's glance had ever before awakened. But on the other hand, instead of finding himself in the presence of a village rustic, as he had expected, and as the dress led him till this very moment to believe, he beheld, to his amazement, a face not only of rare beauty but one instinct with that inherited as well as acquired refinement, which, for want of a better word, is called high-bred. This, he saw at once, was no mere village girl, but a young princess in disguise. And he had offered such a one alms! He had spoken to her as if she was a menial! His usual ease of manner failed him. He sat there dumb, as if himself the culprit.

Edith broke the spell.

"Oh, sir!" she cried with a sob, clasping her hands, and looking up at him imploringly, "I meant no harm. I used to see other people do what I did. And—and—we were starving—mother and I—"

Young Mr. Wheatlands turned aside for a moment to brush away a tear. Looking up, he saw Jupp's gaze fastened on him, and there was a sneer on the lawyer's face.

The young man colored angrily.

"Ride on, if you please, sir," he said sternly to the lawyer. "I wish to say something to this young lady alone."

The lawyer obeyed, feeling, perhaps, he had gone too far, and wishing he had never seen Edith.

The young Mr. Wheatlands, lifting his hat to Edith, as if she had been a princess, said, "I beg a thousand pardons. I shall settle with Jupp to day and discharge him. Believe me, I would not, for worlds, that this had happened."

"Oh, sir, don't on my account, quarrel with him," cried tender hearted Edith. He was only doing what he thought was his duty. Besides—Besides—"

"Besides what?" kindly.

"Besides, he holds the mortgage on our cottage, and it might make him harder on us than ever."

"Mortgage on your cottage! Is it," he said, as if a certain light had broken on him, "the little house down in the meadow?"

A mute nod of assent was the reply.

"Then I am talking to Miss Miller. You don't—you don't mean to say the rascal has been threatening you about that?"

"He is to sell the place next month," answered Edith, looking down, and feeling, oh, how humiliated!

Something very like an execration half broke from Mr. Wheatlands's lips. It might, perhaps, have been one but for the presence of Edith.

He stooped from the saddle and offered her his hand.

"Good-bye for the present, Miss Miller!" he said, "But tell your mother she need not worry herself about the mortgage. I, not Jupp, can alone dispose of it. I used to know your father when I was a boy, and down here; and I shall respect any one who bears his name!"

With this he lifted his hat again, wheeled his horse, and spurred after the discomfited lawyer.

The whole village was in a stir the next day with the news that young Wheatlands, the heir to the Wheatlands, estates, had returned from Europe, where he had been at his uncle's death; had come down to Shepperton the evening but one before, had quarreled with his discharged lawyer, Jupp, and had given out that he intended to reside at Wheatlands Hall, on the home farm, thenceforth, and to look personally after his affairs. But we anticipate.

How Edith got home from the harvest field she never afterwards could tell. All she remembered was that she had rushed into the house, and flung herself on her knees by the side of the bed, and had sobbed out wildly, "Oh, mother! mother dear, the cottage isn't going to be sold. I have his word for it!"

It had been nearly an hour after that before she could rally her dazed faculties sufficiently to give her mother a coherent narrative of what had transpired. She had scarcely finished when there was a knock at the door, and a boy from the storekeeper brought several parcels, containing tea, sugar, coffee, biscuits, a ham, and various other edibles.

"Master says as how he heard the missus was ill," said the boy, "and he sent these things, reckoning as how you was too busy to come and order 'em. You can pay for 'em when times is better, and you can have as much as you like after this."

If Edith had a suspicion that some kind intercessor has caused this credit to be given to her, she had no proof. She pondered over the problem as she prepared a hasty meal for her mother, and the table when there was a knock at the door, and on opening it she saw a high-bred, middle-aged lady, dressed in a plain, but stylish walking costume, who asked with a kind smile and a voice the very echo of young Mr. Wheatlands's, when in its softer mood, if Mrs. Miller lived there; and on being answered in the affirmative, said, "I know that she is ill, and don't see strangers, but tell her Judith Wheatlands is here; we used to know each other when we were both girls, more than twenty years ago. How much, my dear"—this to Edith, who held the door open for her—"you look like my mother, when she was of your age."

Mrs. Miller, at sight of her old friend, seemed to be almost well again. The two talked of former and happier times, when the poor invalid had been the belle of the village, and then of the years of separation, and the changes that had taken place, until the twilight fell, and Miss Wheatlands, herself rising, said she must go or she would be belated.

"I had not heard of you for ever so long, you see," she said, "and was too anxious to wait even till to-morrow. We went abroad when Gaston was quite young, that he might be educated in Germany, and we have been there ever since. I don't know but that we should have remained there still if uncle hadn't died, and Gaston heard things about his lawyer here that made him think we had better return. We arrived only last night, quite unexpectedly, and my first inquiry was for you."

Our story is nearly told. Lawyer Jupp, during the long illness of old Squire Wheatlands, that lasted for years, had usurped the entire management of the Gresham property, and had come to regard himself as responsible to no one. So he had given way to his natural love of greed, extorting bribes for forbearance from all debtors who were behind, and mercilessly ruining those who could not bribe him. When the old squre died he reasoned that the heir would remain in Europe, and so became more cruel and exacting. It was a rumor of this conduct that had brought young Mr. Wheatlands home in the way we have seen.

It was not many months before Edith became a bride. Young Mr. Wheatlands never forgot that look in the harvest field; it was a case of love at first sight; and not with him alone, for Edith he was always her "red cross knight." Everybody said she made the most popular mistress that had ever lived at Wheatlands Hall. The reason was that she carried with her new and envied position the same simplicity of character, the same devotion to others, and the same nobleness which had distinguished her in her years of prosperity.

Elihu Burritt, the Learned Blacksmith.

Mr. Elihu Burritt was born in New Britain, Connecticut, on December 8, 1810, and was the youngest son in a family of ten children, five of whom were girls. He sprang from substantial Scotch stock, and his father and grandfather were both soldiers in the Revolutionary war. In 1828 his father died, leaving him without legacy, except that of a fearless character and indomitable perseverance. Shortly after this event he apprenticed himself to a blacksmith at New Britain, and there began at the anvil a career the importance of which it will require years to determine with anything like accuracy or justice. While his hands were busy with the sledge and hammer, his mind was not inactive, and developed faster than skill in his trade, although at the end of three years he had the satisfaction of knowing that he was one of the best workmen to be found in the State. Being a natural mathematician, he allowed his gifts full play, and while at work at the bellows, wrought constantly on mathematical problems. He extemporized his problems, and kept their solution in mind until he reached home, when the results were announced to his brother, Elijah Burritt, then the proprietor of a small boarding-school at New Britain. Through the advice of his brother he turned his attention more systematically to study, taking up the French, Latin and Greek languages. After a short course in his brother's school he removed to New Haven, in order that he might follow the natural bent of his mind under the influence and inspiration of Yale College. Here an incident occurred that revealed to him more than anything else had done his own power and capabilities. Being ashamed at 22 years of age to ask for aid, he resolved on working his own way in his studies without counsultation with teacher or professor. He sat down to Homer's "Iliad," without note or comment, and with only a lexicon with Latin definitions. He had never read a line in the book, but determined that if he could read two lines with hard study during the whole day he would never ask help of any in mastering the Greek language. He won a complete victory, and by the middle of the afternoon had read and committed fifteen lines to memory. He next turned his attention to teaching, but was compelled to abandon it on account of ill health. In 1852 he assumed the editorship of the *Citizen of the World*, a Philadelphia paper, and devoted it to the advocacy of compensated emancipation of Southern slaves. His scheme which had the sympathy of many prominent men in the country, was rapidly gaining ground when it received a fatal blow by the John Brown movement at Harper's Ferry. Mr. Burritt took the failure of this project more to heart than any unfavorable event of his life. He had advocated it with all the energy and clearness of thought of which he was capable, and to his mind there was no other way for getting rid of slavery. His efforts had cost him the sacrifice of every comfort for months, and for days at a time, while in the hardest of his work he had lived on sixteen cents a day. In 1865 Mr. Burritt was appointed United States counsel at Birmingham, which place he held until the inauguration of President Grant, when, with nearly all the United States counsuls in Great Britain, he was removed. In 1870 he returned finally to America, settling down in his native town to spend the remainder of his days in peace and study. He has published of late years two or three volumes, the most important of which is "Ten Minute Talks on All Sorts of Topics." He has also been interested in the moral and religious development of his towns people, and has established several missionary and philanthropic enterprises among them. His death, which cannot be far distant, will be regarded as a great public loss.

The arrival of a hand-organ man is the last sensation in the Black Hills.

Rats!

At a recent fair we attended, we came across a string of rat-tails suspended in the grain and seed department of the fine art, floral, and farm produce hall. A gentleman standing near explained that this was an appropriate place to put them—in the fine art hall, because it was one of the fine arts to catch them, and among the grains and seeds, because of the intimate relations existing between these products of the farm and the living animals represented by their caudal appendages. The remark was intended to be humorous, merely, but it was nevertheless true. Upon inquiry we learned that the society offered a premium of ten dollars for the highest number of rat-tails, and a second premium of five dollars for the next highest number, the rats to be caught by the exhibiters, and a sworn statement to this effect to accompany each entry.

Nearly every one who passed along and saw these rat-tails, would smile and make some light or humorous remark about them. One old farmer, however, said it was the most sensible premium the society had offered. He said that the "varmints" had eaten and destroyed at least fifty dollars' worth of grain for him during the past year, and he believed the destruction in the country would average twenty-five dollars to the average farm. This is a large estimate, but we are not sure it is not an exaggerated one. One writer on this subject said not long ago that a single rat would destroy a bushel of corn in the course of a year, and it was a poor farm in his section that could not muster one hundred rats, if hard pressed. In a rat hunt reported last year, thirty men with dogs killed in one day three thousand rats. If each rat represented a bushel of corn saved, it was a pretty good day's work.

We entirely agree with the old farmer referred to, that it was a sensible premium to offer, and all agricultural societies might well follow the example. It is just as important to save grain as to produce it, and if premiums will stimulate the production in the one case, they will stimulate preservation in the other. But the premiums should be larger and more of them. This same society offered over three hundred and fifty dollars for trotting at the same fair. We believe that infinitely more good would have been accomplished had that money been offered for rat-tails. It would have attracted fewer visitors, perhaps, and herein lies the fatal objection. Managers will offer liberal premiums on the greatest attrations, without paying much deference to the influence they may exert upon the moral or financial prosperity of the country. But we have thought of a way out of this difficulty. Every man is interested in this rat-killing business, for every rat destroyed is both a direct and indirect advantage to every man. Now if an appeal was made to the people of a county or district that supports a fair, ample funds for this purpose could be easily raised. It would require a very small sum from each man in a county, to raise a fund which, offered in premiums for rat-tails, would go far toward cleaning out these pests, and if a combined effort was made by all the societies of the county for a few years, rats would cease to be a nuisance. Let us have more rat hunts and fewer horse races, and thus give the boys a chance to win a few honest dollars in premiums at our county fairs.—*Practical Farmer.*

Sensations During Hanging.

A question has arisen which very few living persons are in a position to answer, viz., what are the sensations experienced during hanging? Some of the few who have been able to give an account of their consciousness at so critical a moment say that, after one instance of pain, the chief sensation is that of a mass of brilliant collors fill the eye-balls. The *Quarterly Review*, (volume lxxxv.) treating on this matter, says: "An acquaintance of Lord Bacon, who meant to hang himself partially, lost his footing, and was cut down at the last extremity, having nearly paid for his curiosity with his life. He declared that he felt no pain, and his only sensations were of fire before his eyes which changed first to black and then to sky-blue. These colors are even a source of pleasure. A Capt. Montagnac, who was executed in France during the religious wars, but was rescued from the gibbet at the intercession of Marshal Turenne, complained that, having lost all pain in an instant, he had been taken from a light of which the charm defied description. Another prisoner who escaped through the breaking of the halter, said that, after a second or two of suffering, a light appeared, and across it, a most beautiful avenue of tress." All agree that the uneasiness is quite momentary, that a pleasurable feeling immediately succeeds, that colors of various hues start up before the eyes, and that these having been gazed at for a limited space, the rest is oblivion. The mind, averted from the reality of the situation, is engaged in scenes the most remote from that which fills the eye of the spectator.—*All the Year Round.*

Singular Coincidence.

The Ebensburg *Freeman* relates a most remarkable coincidence, which would seem to partake of the supernatural. On the afternoon of the 21st of last month Mrs. Springer, of Barr township, Cambria county, feeling unwell, retired to her room, and with a newspaper in hand laid down on the bed to read, and if possible recuperate her wasted energies. She was permitted to remain undisturbed for an hour or two, after which a member of the family went to call her to supper, when she was found to be lying on the bed apparently fast asleep; but a closer examination revealed the startling fact that her seeming slumber was the long sleep of death. The following Wednesday forenoon what was mortal of the lady was borne into the chancel of the Church of St. Nicholas, in Nicktown, that township; and while the funeral services were taking place two loud and distinct knocks were heard to the right of the altar. This singular circumstance was noted by all present, and a few days later announcement was brought to the home of Mr. Springer that a sister of his deceased wife, who resided in Philadelphia, died unexpectedly at the precise moment when the knocks were heard in the Nicktown chapel. The hour and minute of her demise were given, and a comparison of time showed that the facts were as stated.

What Men have Died for.

Col. Montgomery was shot in a duel about a dog; Col. Ramsey in one about a servant; Mr. Featherstone in one about a recruit; Sterne's father in one about a goose, and another gentleman in one about an acre of anchovies. One officer was challenged for merely asking his opponent to enjoy the second goblet, and another was compelled to fight about a pinch of snuff. Gen. Barry was challenged by a Capt. Smith for declining wine at dinner on a steamboat, although the General had pleaded as an excuse that wine invariably made him sick, and Lieut. Cowther lost his life in a duel because he was refused admittance to a club of pigeon-shooters. In 1777 a duel was fought in New York city, between Lieut. Featherstonehaugh, of the Seventy-sixth, and Capt. McPherson, of the Forty-third British regiment, in regard to a manner of eating an ear of corn—one contending that the best eating was from the cob, and the other that the grain should be cut off from the cob before eating. Lieut. Featherstonehaugh lost his right arm, the ball from his antagonist's pistol shattered the limb dreadfully, so much so that it had to be amputated. Graham, Maj. Noah's assistant editor on the *National Advocate*, lost his life in 1827, at the dueling ground at Hoboken, with Barton, the son-in-law of Edward Livingston, in a simple dispute about "what was trumps" in a game of cards.

The Zuni Indians.

An Arizonya correspondent writes: The Zuni Indians are located in New Mexico, a few miles east of the Arizona line. There are an industrious, economical people; are kind and hospitable to strangers, live almost wholly within themselves, raise cattle and sheep, weave blankets and cloth for their own clothing. They live in four-story buildings, the entrances being in the top story, which they enter by means of ladders which they take up after them at night, and then consider themselves secure from enemies without, and, so far as the rude implements of war the Indians use are concerned, are undoubtedly correct. These Indians have no traditions of the past that connect them with the ancient people who once densely populated this Territory, but from their mode of living, the architecture of their building, etc., they are undoubtedly the last remnant of that great people who had large towns and cities and who carried on extensive agricultural enterprises.

Terrible Realization of a Dream.

The family of Mrs. McConnell, of this town, have suffered in a heart-rending manner during the past fortnight. Jesse McConnell, breakeman, was killed ten days ago at Harwich by falling between the cars, and was brought home terribly mangled. The mother took it to heart, and it was feared she would lose her reason. After partially recovering, she dreamed she saw two coffins, in which were her two sons, and fearing for the safety of the other, also a breakeman, she telegraphed to him, asking if he was all right, and wishing him to come home. He replied that he was all right and would be home in the morning, and intended to quit railroading. On his return trip he was crushed to death coupling cars at Brigden. The body was brought home the night before last, and buried yesterday. The two daughters are almost helpless, and it is not expected the mother will recover her reason. The deepest sympathy is felt for the family in their terrible calamity, and is being manifested in a tangible way by the citizens generally.—*St. Thomas Cor. Toronto Mail.*

Family Estates in This Country.

Several years ago Edward Everett, in a public address, remarked that wealth in this country could not descend to the third generation. It is singular that the most prominent example of the falsity of this theory should be found in the families with which Mr. Everett was connected by marriage, the Adamses and the Brookses. The will of the late Sidney Brooks is an illustration. Notwithstanding the laws of entail and primogeniture are not in vogue in the United States, the tendency of wealth is growing stronger and stronger toward building up and extending family estates in a direct line. The next generation of the Adams family, if it inherits the accumulative propensities of the past and present generations, will be one of the wealthiest in the country, and will prove that wealth accumulated by the founder of a family can be held through as many generations as in England.—*Boston Traveller.*

Veins of gold have been discovered amid the coal of New South Wales.

People and Things.

Canada is figuring for a prohibitory liquor law.

Fifty-four railroad companies failed in the United States last year.

Foxes are becoming very scarce in Great Britain; young Nimrod does not relish the fact.

Artist—"She is one of our greatest female painters." The Brute—"Yes; I saw it in her face."

Toronto is shipping choice-grade Durhams to London, Eng., where 150 were recently sold at $140 per head.

A practical-joking idiot of Middleboro, Mass., has been fined $26 for sending a false marriage notice to a newspaper.

The San Francisco Legislature has passed a bill forbidding any physician to advertise he is expert in any particular branch of practice.

A woman caught the high French heels of her shoes in a railroad track in Meriden, Minn., and was held fast while a train cut off her legs.

Burglars worked hard all night on a safe at Tekamah, Neb., and when they got at the treasure, about daybreak, found 20 cents less than $2.

Major Seth Prince, of Cornwall, Conn., 93 years old, and a farmer in good health, is the oldest graduate of Yale, representing the class of 1806.

President Diaz is gaining in popularity throughout Mexico, being regarded the ablest ruler that republic has had since the death of Benito Juarez.

Among the attractions of Atlanta, Ga., are the breastworks around the city thrown up during the late war, which are in a good state of preservation.

A Rochester man hung a sign in front of his place of business, which reads: "Twenty-five loafers wanted to stand here." They don't stand there.

A pious man has hired space in the Ellenville, (N. Y.) *Journal's* advertising department, in which he publishes every week, in large type, a verse of Scripture.

"Do you see any grapes, Bob?" "Yes, but there is dogs." "Big dogs, Bob?" "Yes, very big." "Then come along—these grapes are not ours, you know."

The new Virginia Dog law is an excellent one. Every man who will pay a tax on his dog gets a receipt, acknowledges the animal to be his property and then, if any one steals it he has redress.

It is noted that the ruby, as well as diamonds and other precious stones, is associated with gold, so that where these gems are gold is almost sure to be present. Nature produces there her riches together; it lies afterward in the province of art to unite and exhibit them as one object.

The largest plow ever manufactured has just been turned out of a factory at Stockton, Col. The moldboard is eight feet long, and the furrow which is cut is thirty-five inches wide. It is designed for work upon the tule lands, and requires twelve oxen to pull it.

The killephone is the reverse of the telephone; by using it you can avoid hearing a chatterbox not a foot distant, and cats may howl all night on your ridgepole without your knowing it. Even your neighbor's cornet becomes innoxious, and the hand-organ looses its sting.—*Lowell Courier.*

Bandits in the province of Cordova, Spain, lately seized a boy of 7 years, belonging to a wealthy family of Cabra, and sent a letter to his father demanding $5,000 ransom. The money not having been delivered at the hour and place indicated, the wretches cut the throat of the child and left his body near the house of his family at night.

J. O. Evans, of Biermont, N. H., lost a fine steer in a singular manner. He had chopped a hole through the ice in his trough to allow the cattle to drink, and, as the water was low, the steer had to force his nose clear to the bottom. In so doing he caught his horns under the ice, when the water ran in and drowned him.

William Calcroft, the English veteran executioner, is a mild, inoffensive old man, fond of flowers and a rearer of rabbits. He has always evinced a great repugnancyto hanging a man of intellect, and asserts that on such occasions he would have failed in the task had it not for a powerful dose of alcohol. Calcraft, venerable in appearance, grows a handsome white beard.

The Out-Look.

With a demand for our breadstuffs coming to us from beyond the Atlantic we have in the West a much larger supply than ordinarily to draw rom. According to Western reports the forwarding of the wheat crop has been delayed by unfavorable weather in October and November. Nevertheless nine million bushels were received in Chicago in September, October and November, against six and a half million bushels in the corresponding three months of 1876, while the receipts for the same period in Milwaukee show nearly thirteen million bushels this year against nearly six million bushels last year. All accounts concur in the statement that an unusually large reserve of flour and of wheat remains in the West, while the corn crop, through late shelling, has only just commenced to move. Although our canals, the highway for the produce of the West, are closed, the greater trunk lines of railroad from the West, free as yet from the snow embargo, will pour these treasures into our lap, to increase business benefit the commercial and railroad interests and give employment to labor. The advantages of an active movement of grain in the winter months will be far reaching, and the prospect of a continued foreign demand, the large reserve still awaiting a market and the favorable weather make such a movement a certainty. An active market for Western produce in the winter means an improved business in mercantile houses, life on railroads and all other classes of business, and a good foundation for a profitable spring trade. While we cannot fully endorse the views of Western financiers, we heartily acknowledge the indebtedness of the commerce of the nation, to the great Western country and to its enterprising people, and can only wish that the views of some of her politicians were also as broad as her acres, as sound as her crops and as honest as her toiling population.

Manitoba Weather.

They have genuine cold weather in Manitoba, where the thermometer markes 30 degrees below zero for days together, and frequently drops to 50. A correspondent says that what is called a pondre day is exceedingly dangerous for the traveler—not because the temperature is then lowest, but because the air is filled with fine snow, so that sight is entirely obscured at a distance of a few feet. A wind sifts the snow over the paths, obliterating all guiding marks, and the chilled traveler is lost. The almost unconquerable desire to rest is not the least important part of the danger. The coldest days are still "so magically still that all the usual sounds of nature seems to be suspended; when the ice cracks miles away with a report like a cannon; when the breaking of a twig reaches one like the falling of a tree; when one's own footsteps, clad in soft moccasins, come back from the yielding snow like the crunching of an iron heel through gravel; when every artificial sound is exaggerated a hundred fold, and nature seems to start at every break in the intense silence. The atmosphere is as clear as crystal, and the range of vision seems to be unlimited." On such days a nose freezes with wonderful quickness, and it is reckless to expose that organ for many minutes.

Historical.

Archery is a very old British exercise. The long bow was the favorite weapon of the English from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century. It was at one time the principle missive weapon in all the armies of the world.

The first Congressional caucus to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President is said to have been held in Philadelphia in the year 1800, and to have nominated Mr. Jefferson for the chief office and Aaron Burr for the second.

Venus de Medici is so called from its having been in the possession of the Prince of that name in Rome, when it first attracted attention, now more than 200 years ago. It is said to be the work of Cleomens, an Athenian sculptor, who lived about 199 years before Christ.

St. Denis, the patron saint of France, was put to death, with some companions, in the 272, upon an eminence near Paris, since called, from the circumstance, Montmartre (Mons Martyrum). According to the legend, his head had no sooner been cut off than the body rose, and taking up the head, walked with it two miles.

Mary Stuart was born December 2, 1542, in Scotland. She was married three times. She married, first, Francis II., of France. He dying young, she reluctantly returned to Scotland and married the Earl of Darnley. After the death of her second husband, she married the Earl of Bothwell, was captured, imprisoned for many years by Elizabeth, and finally beheaded.

The Greek fire was a composition of combustible matter, invented by Callinicius, an engineer of Heliopolis, in Syria, in the seventh century, in order to destroy the Saracens' ships. The property of this fire was to burn briskest in the water, and diffuse itself on all sides. It was blown out of long tubes of copper, and shot out of cross-bows and other spring instruments. The invention, kept for many years by the court of Constantinople, is now lost.

Several gentlemen acquainted with tea culture plucked leaves from young plants in the Washington Conservatory yesterday, and, after the necessary preparation, made cups of tea for the interested spectators. The experiment was to show the practicability of tea culture in the United States.

The Prince of Wales received last year from his Duchy of Cornwall £69,339 net. This, with £40,000 a year from Parliament, makes up his income.

Cloud Duelong, commonly called Old Cloud, who for 40 years was a guide among the Thousand Islands, is dead.

The Pope has turned the bedchamber of his predecessor into an oratory, and his library into a bedchamber.

A female physician clairvoyant on Third evenue, New York, advertises to "mend ladies' hearts."

The poet Southey was the originator of the phrase, "By the living Jingo!"

Never strike a man when he is down—unless you can't lick him any other way.

Getting Names for bad Purposes.

In all the papers of the flashy sort, as well as some that claim a higher standard, may be read the advertisement, "Your name neatly printed on fifty cards for ten cents—postage paid," etc. Every printer knows that the cost of cards furnished, which are of fine board, together with the work and postage, will cost at least three times ten cents. How then, can men make this traffic pay? It is claimed that the lists of names of thoughtless young ladies and innocent girls, as well as those of young men and boys, gathered by advertisements of this kind in every city and village, and at almost every posto-ffice, command a big price when offered for sale to men who deal in literature of that kind which poisons the young mind and prepares a foundation for a blasted life. In the hands of these soulless wretches, the preserved lists are an unerring guide to the hearthstone of almost every family. The cards are somewhat nice, but circulars offering books and pamphlets, sensual and beastly, at high prices will doubtless follow. It may be that the advertisers of cards do not want the lists for sale, and are themselves the vampires upon society who take this method of getting addresses for a nefarious traffic. Be this as it may, the thousands of names sent for cards thus advertised, are on a dangerous journey.—*Sigourney News.*

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney-at-Law, ja47t-tf Bellefonte, Pa., Office on High St.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's building, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, v6 1-1y Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5 17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Offices in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys-at-Law. Office on Allegheny Street, over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-Law. Office North side of the Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

Banks and Bankers.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. E. I. KIRK.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

New Adertisements.

Collins' Voltaic Plaster
IS SIMPLY WONDERFUL.

KINGSTON, MINN., April 20, 1877.
I consider COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER the best plaster I ever saw, and am recommending it to all. C. MCMORROW.

HUME, ILL., April 18, 1877.
It has done my boy more good than all other medicines. He now goes to school for the first time in three years. ELIZA JANE DUFFIELD.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER
for local pains, lameness, soreness, weakness, numbness, and inflammation of the lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, bowels, bladder, heart and muscles, is equal to an army of docters and acres of plants and shrubs.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
Sold by all Druggists and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. 17 4w

PATENTS

OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State. Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-1f

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after December 12, 1877:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11 55 p m
" " Harrisburg		4 25 a m
" " Williamsport		8 35 a m
" " Lock Haven		9 40 a m
" " Renovo		10 55 a m
" arr at Erie		7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia		7 20 a m
" " Harrisburg		10 50 a m
" " Williamsport		2 20 p m
" " Lock Haven		3 25 p m
" arr at Renoo		4 40 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		11 45 a m
" " Harrisburg		3 35 p m
" " Williamsport		7 30 p m
" arr at Lock Haven		8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven		6 40 a m
" " Williamsport		7 55 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		11 55 a m
" " Philadelphia		3 45 p m
DAY EXP. leaves Renovo		10 10 a m
" " Lock Haven		11 20 a m
" " Williamsport		12 40 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		4 10 p m
" " Philadelphia		7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo		8 35 p m
" " Lock Haven		9 45 p m
" " Williamsport		11 05 p m
" arr at Harrisburg		2 45 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12 35 a m
" arr at Harrisburg		3 58 a m
" " Philadelphia		7 35 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 02
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	9 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.20 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.42 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Buggies and Carriages.

REMOVAL.

Ew'd A. Bullock & Co.,
MILESBURG, PA.,
MANUFACTPRERS OF
Buggies, Carriages,
SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,
—AND—
LUMBER WAGONS.

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business, near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

REPAIRING NEATLY & CAREFULLY DONE, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, *As Cheap as the Cheapest, and as Good as the Best.*
7 23-tf.

GO TO
J. R. BARTROFF
FOR FINE
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.,
REPAIRING promptly and neatly done, at reasonable rates.
9 22-tf *E. Bishop-st., Bellefonte, Pa.*

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instruction and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 26 different artistic designs. The entire pack sent free for 25 cents, currency or stamps. Van Delf & Co., Ann Street, N. Y. 6-6m

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, and two Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape) printed in 10 colors each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut Sts., Phila. 9-20-1y

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months or further extended.
Bellefonte, April 16, 1877

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. SHUGERT having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny-st., Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked it with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,
Chemicals,
Perfumery,
Soaps, Combs,
Brushes,
Trusses,
Supporters,
Braces,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

The store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist, heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.
9 16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

ESTABLISHED. 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.
F. P. GREEN,
DRUGGIST,
Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 1 1y

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO,,
(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
FLOUR, FEED, &c.,
AND DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.
The highest market price paid for
WHEAT, RYE,
CORN,
OATS, &c.
6 39-1

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S
REMOVAL.
F. C. RICHARDS
takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

Miscellaneous.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. 6-6m

RAILROAD HOUSE,
Corner Front and Pine Streets,
Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.
ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.
The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. 4 25 1y

PAINTERS.
DOAK & LONBERGER,
Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York. 6-6m

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS
have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Constipation, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Malaria, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver. Prepared only by R. E. SELLERS & CO., Proprietors, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PIANO Another battle **ORGAN**
on high prices.
War with monopolists renewed. See Beatty's latest Newspaper for full reply sent free. Before buying PIANO or ORGAN read my latest circular. Beatty's celebrated Pianos and Organs, beautiful Instruments! Challenge comparison! Rivals are jealous of my success! Most successful house in America! Commenced a few years ago without a dollar, sales now nearly $2,000,000 annually. Lowest prices ever given, elegant Rosewood Pianos $135, 16 stop Church Organs $115, tremendous bargains now ready. Address,
WAR DANIEL F. BEATTY, **WAR**
4w WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY. 20

FITS, EPILEPSY
Falling Sickness,
Positively Cured, the worst case of the longest standing, by using Dr. Hebbard's Cure. "No Humbug." It has Cured Thousands. Will give $1,000 for a Case it will not Benefit. A sample bottle free to all addressing J. E. DIBBLEE, Chemist. Office, 1,323 Broadway, N. Y. 15 4t

Miscellaneous.

A FIRST-CLASS
Business Chance!
Hardware, Tinware & Stove Store
FOR SALE!
Located at Spring Mills, Centre Co., Pa.

The terminus of the Lewisburg and Spruce Creek Railroad is now a good stand, and will be one of the best in the State this year and in the future. The tin shop alone will and does pay well, as there are none nearer than Millheim and Centre Hall, both about six miles off. We can convince any parties wishing to buy that it is a good business point. Will sell Store Room and contents at

First Cost!

Our reasons for selling are that one of us expect to be away a greater part of this summer, in the Water and Steam Governor business, in which we have lately become largely interested, and our business in the Bellefonte store requiring all our attention.

This is a good chance for any one desiring this line of business.

For particulars inquire of the below mentioned firm at their place of business in Bellefonte.

T. A. HICKS & BRO.
10 7 tf

STOCKBRIDGE
MANURES
Originated by Prof. Stockbridge, Professor of Agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College

These Manures are composed for each crop, furnishing the plant food which each particular crop requires. They have produced from 30 to 50 bushels Corn, 25 to 40 bushels Wheat, 25 to 50 bushels Oats, 150 to 250 bushels Potatoes, 2 to 3 tons Hay per acre, and other crops in proportion. They have been used for five years with such success that in 1877 they were applied on over 10,000 acres with excellent results. Send for Pamphlet, Free.

BOWKER'S
HILL & DRILL PHOSPHATE,
Very fine, dry, and high grade. Also
Agricultural Chemicals.
W. H. BOWKER & CO.,
3 Park Place - - - New York.
43 Chatham Street - Boston. 9 12t

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. 37-1year

Health and Happiness.
Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use
WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.
The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply, send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 10 2-1y

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. **HEAL THYSELF**
9 42 1y

ALL OUR products are guaranteed PURE and of uniform quality. If not kept by your merchant, order direct.
SUTTON, LAWRENCE & CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHITE LEAD, Guaranteed Strictly PURE
White Lead, Red Lead, Colors, Putty, Linseed Oil, Oil Meal.
12-8m

THOMAS H. RHOADS,
is prepared to do
PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING
at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
Satisfaction guaranteed. 8-12-1y

23-veow.

PIMPLES.
I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 cent stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 20 Ann Street, N. Y. 6-6m

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER, 216 Fulton Street, New York. 6-6m

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair Prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

POPE LEO is suffering from inflamation of the liver.

THE German government has declined to take part in the International Coinage Congress. Germany was invited by the United States, but we thing Uncle Sam will survive.

WESTERN local elections have proved that the National party is not, by any means, as strong as represented. When resumption and specie payments are fully established, that organization will make its final exit off the political chess board.

THE Permanent Exhibition was re-opened at Philadelphia last Friday. Senator Blaine made the speech of the day, in which he strongly advocated the defence and protection of our industry. Jim always has a level head on matters of this character.

THE venerable Peter Cooper has gone to Spartanburg, S. C., near which place he will found a State Industrial College. Peter is a good hand at founding educational institutions of a benevolent character, but he can't be elected President of the United States on the Greenback ticket.

A HEATED debate occurred in the House, last Friday, about the payment of certain rebel war claims. Gen. Harry White, of Pennsylvania, earnestly protested against the measure. During the discussion the manner in which Union prisoners were treated while in Southern prisons was warmly talked over.

SECRETARY SHERMAN appears to be master of the financial problem so far as resumption of specie payments is concerned. Several months ago many of the would-be wise heads of the country declared that his policy would be suicidal, and that it could not be accomplished. And yet, with all this advice contrary to his plan, Mr. Sherman went on in the even tenor of his way. To-day resumption has practically been resumed. Banks, corporations and individuals are paying out gold, and by the 1st of January the government will be ready to fulfill its part of the contract.

The Golden Mean.

Some classic writers, as well as the immortal author of *The Fairy Queen*, have praised the "golden mean," the middle course between extremes. That is what we expect our party to do this fall as between the too radical and reckless Labor-Greenback forces on the one side, and the too conservative and timid Bourbons on the other. As externally significant of this is the selection of places to hold the three several conventions. The Nationals held their's at one end of the State; the Democratic body is to meet at the other extreme, Pittsburg, while the Republicans have chosen Harrisburg. Then, too, the fact that our convention will be held between the other two, as to time, is further significant of the golden mean, which we hope will be most particularly illustrated in the action of our delegates at the State Capitol, that we may stand first when the votes are counted.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, '78.

It is undoubtedly true that a large majority of leading Democrats here—Congressmen and others—heartily wish McLin, Dennis and the other Florida confessors had been—well, in Halifax or some still more inaccessible place, before they opened their mouths at Tilden's bidding, to precipitate a dilemma either harm of which prudent men would be glad to avoid. It has placed the party just in this position: If its managers decline to call for an investigation, Tilden's subalterns though few in number, joined by the hotspurs and malignants, will certainly embrace the excellent opportunity offered to push themselves to the front and demand that they be recognized as the only true exponents of unadulterated Democracy; and there is every reason for believing the validity of their pretentions would be so generally admited in, many Bourbon communities as to render the relegation to private life of many who dare show their lack of sympathy for the movement, a foregone conclusion. On the other hand if the inquiry is once afoot, it is hardly probable they could confine it within safe limits. They could not with good grace refuse, if demanded, to include all the States alleged to have been carried by the "Mississippi plan" or methods equally diabolical and subversive of every element of government by the majority. Then the truth or falsity of the charges of murder, intimidation, terrorism, and bull-dozing must come to light and every one will know beyond the posibility of cavil whether the "bloody shirt" tales of past years were founded in truth or falsehood. That is where the leaders are to-day and that is the formidable problem confronting them for solution. It appears not improbable that the malcontents may succeed in egging them on to suicide. The Democratic members of the House Judiciary Committee have prepared a long list of whereases reciting alleged frauds in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, and resolutions based on them, calling for an investigation. These are to be submitted to the House with the expectation that it will approve them and empower the Committee to send for persons and papers. We are now waiting the opening of the ball in that way.

Although the representatives of Lord Beaconsfield's Tory Government have good reason for supposing that this Government will carefully observe its obligations in case of war between Great Britain and Russia, it has no power and probably no disposition to reverse the strong tide of popular sympathy for the last named power as between the two; nor is it likely any interference with the lawful sale to her of ships or any of our other products, would be approved. All through our late war Russia was as friendly as England was meanly and hypocrically hostile. Our shipping interests have never recovered from the blow inflicted by the practical cruisers John Bull encouraged certain of his subjects to build, arm man and otherwise equip to prey on our commerce. The Geneva award may have satisfied the letter of the openly violated law, but it did not extract the sting of British hostility where we had every right to expect friendship, nor of English insolence when our hands were so full that such indulgences were thought enterely safe. We have not forgotten, either, how Blackburn was harbored and lionized across the border; how nests of conspirators menaced our frontier towns from the Canadian side; how the law was twisted and perverted to save them from arrest and punishment after returning there from their plundering and and murdering expeditions on the lakes and against our unarmed cities. For these and hundreds of similar reasons My Lord Beaconsfield and his Agents here are likely to find the pro-Russian feeling exhibited at South West Harbor, the prevailing sentiment in communities that sympathized with the Union cause; and the selfishness manifested towards the Confederacy don't insure him many friends South.

The Syndicate's demand for the 4½ bonds has far exceeded the expectations of those most sanguine of the succcess of Mr. Sherman's plan of resumption. $25,000,000 have been absorbed in less time than it was expected to dispose of $10,000,000. The large popular demand for the 4 per cents is said to increase rather than diminish, and the sales of all issues is given as above $2,000,000 daily. Mr. Sherman and his friends believe resumption at the time fixed, a certainty while those at the Capitol opposed are doing their level best to frustrate it. As if to presume the equilibrium, the Mexican authorities seem desirous of inaugurating a row while the Fenians threaten Canada. McDowell's troops pursuing the Sonora marauders were notified they would be treated as invaders if they dared cross into Mexico. In response to request further instructions McDowell's attention was called to the orders given Gen. Ord, which recited that Mexican raids must be suppressed even if we had to pursue the raiders into Mexican soil. Latest advices, however, make mothers seem a little more pacific; and Ord believes he has baffled Lerd's partizans who were about to swoop down onto Diaz from our side of the river.

LEO.

The survey of a new railroad is being made, which is to intersect the Pennsylvania Central at Portage Station, and run south through Cedar Swamp, until it is eventually extended to connect with the Bedford road.

PARIS.

On the Site of the Guillotine—By the Bridge of Neuilly to Asnieres—Sketch of a Parisian Suburb in the "Season"—A Visit to the Burial Place of Josephene and Queen Hortense—Malmaison, the Residence of Napolean I—A Peep at Grenouillieres, and Back to Paris by the Seine.

From a Regular Correspondent.

HOTEL DU LOUVE, PARIS, APR. 25.

Knowing as I do, from experience, how irksome it is to read about things or events that are *going to be*, after they have actually occured, I shall, in this letter, refrain from any description of the Exhibition, or of the grand preparations for its opening this day week, because by the time this reaches you, the telegraph will have flashed the details of the opening ceremonies across the Atlantic. But the weather being fine, with a clear blue sky and refreshing breeze stirring, suppose that you and I "take a turn" in the suburbs of Paris, not frequented by visitors from abroad as they ought to be; for there is much to see and admire there, many sights and scenes as charming as they are novel to the stranger, and, withal, the trip is inexpensive, which is more than can be said of "towns" within the city of Paris itself.

The best way to see the suburbs of Paris is to take a *cabriolet* and start from the *Place de la Concorde* early in the morning. If, however, you are in a hurry, you can go by the St. Lazure railroad, which runs on the right bank of the river; but you will miss many pretty sights by following that route, which takes you through the northern and rather unattractive part of Paris. Having plenty of time, let us go by way of *Place de la Concorde* and the *Champs Elysees*, stopping a moment to look at the obelisk of Luxor in the middle of the place, which covers the exact spot where stood the guillotine at which perished Louis the Sixteenth, Marie Antoinette, Philippe, Egalite, Danton, Rabespierre, and a host of other victims during the terrible days of the Revolution. This obelisk is 73 feet high, and covered from base to top with hieroglyphics. Following the straight avenue, bordered by magnificent trees, we pass *Palais de l' Industrie* and the circular building in which a panorama of the Siege of Paris is exhibited, (considerably larger and finer than the one which was exhibited at Philadelphia,) cross the elegant avenues *Montague* and *Alma* and reach the Triumphal Arc *de L' Etoile*, which marks the point, at the end of the *Champs Elysees*, where the road branches off to the Bois de Boulogne. Here we leave the greater part of the innermerable carriages and riders on horseback, who turn to the left, while we pursue the straight course on the other side of the arc, along the Boulevard Neuilly, until we reach the *Porte Maillot*, which was so terribly battered by the Prussians in the war of 1871. This famous gate is about half way between the *Arc l' Etoile* and the bridge of Neiully, where the Seine makes its great bend to the northeast, and in the immediate vicinity of the *Jardin d' Acclimatition*. We cross the bridge, and are now fairly in the open country, outside of Paris, with Mont Valerien, the most famous stronghold in the vicinity of Paris, looming up on our left, and Courbevois a short distance on the road to the right.

We shall not stop here, however, but will continue our drive to Asmieres, five miles from the city limits, on the left bank of the Seine. It was at Courbevoie where that famous statue of Napoleon I, which represents him in a grey overcoat, cocked hat, and his right hand thurst into the bosom of his vest, was placed after it had been thrown down from the Vendome column by the insurgents of the 4th of September, and fished up from the bottom of the Seine into which they tossed it. For the rest, Courbevoie is a quiet, pretty place, abounding in handsome villas, some of which yet bear the marks of Prussian shot. The road to Asnieres is excellent, lined with poplars on both sides, and soon we are in sight of the village, which may be said to be Paris on a small scale. Every second house is a restaurant with a public garden attached, bordering on the river, but not a "restaurant" in the sense in which we Americans generally accept the term. There are no "bar rooms," although wine may be had, and cheap at that, in all the restaurants and cafes, and although I have visited Asnieres a number of times, I never saw an intoxicated person there. Many wealthy Parisians reside here, going to the city every day by the St. Lazare railway and returning in the evening, and nearly all of the leading actors and actresses of the Theatre Francaise, and other theatres, own villas here. Three Parisian boating clubs have their club-house here, and the river is alive with shells and barges of all kinds and sizes, while the small steamers from Paris land every few minutes a cargo of gaily dressed humanity. To go to Paris without visiting Asnieres, is like going to Naples without ascending Vesuvius.

A few miles further out, and we reach the pretty village of Nanterre—famous for its annual ceremony, on Whit Sunday, of crowning the *rosiere*. The *rosiere* here, as elsewhere in France where this ceremony is observed, are young village girls, distinguished for their purity of life and brave struggles to earn a honest livehood. Nanterre is also famous for supplying the Parisian flower market with roses, and huge wagons, loaded to the brim with flowering roses in pots and baskets, screened from the withering influence of the sun by canvas canopies, may be seen on the road from Nanterre to Paris any day. Next to the town of Grasse, in Provence, I do not know of any place where I have seen roses in such abundance as in the gardens of Nanterre.

Our next stopping place is Rucil, and on the opposite bank of the river lies the charming village of Chaton, from which the road leads to the famous race course of Vesinet. Rucil suffered considerably during the Franco-Russian war, and the country residence of Mr. Jules Faare, which is here, did not escape, but shows the marks very plainly on its stuccoed facade. In the pretty little church of Rucil lies buried the remains of the Empress Josephine and his daughter, Queen Hortense.

Let us finish up our drive by riding over to Malmaison, reminding one somewhat of Monticello, once the residence of Thomas Jefferson. The playcards, announcing the sale of the place at auction, are still fresh on the wall as if they had been stuck up but yesterday; but the beautiful garden is overrun with weeds, and the plaster is scaling off the walls, leaving ugly large blotches of the bare stone exposed. The mansion was built in 1843, and purchased by General Bonaparte in 1798, two years his marriage to Josephine. It was she who caused the beautiful esplande in the rear of the chateau to be constructed, after her own design, and had it planted with rare shrubs and trees, many of which still remain. The drawing rooms, council rooms, and Napoleon's private study, are on the first floor, and on the second or top floor were the private apartments of Napoleon and Josephine. The small door which separated these two rooms is still walled up, and has so remained since the day, four weeks before their separation, when Napoleon ordered it to be closed. In Josephine's bedroom may still be seen the remnants of the gorgeous tapestry, of purple velvet embroidered in gold, with which the walls were hung; and on the damp and cracked ceiling may be traced the outlines of rosy summer-clouds and merry cupids among them, shooting golden arrows down into the room below. The relics of the reign of Napoleon, formerly stored here, were removed some years; and Josephine's harp, the strings all broken and twisted, is, with some few other articles, all the *souvenirs* that now remain at Maimaison to remind the visitor of the noble woman who once lived here, and who here breathed her last.

Let us return from Malmaison, so rich in sad memories, by way of Bongival, and look, in passing, at the spot where Henry Regnault, the Communist leader, was killed in 1871 by a shell from Mount Valerien. Turning then to the right, we pass the mansion of La Jouchere, belonging to Madame Staub, and the Beauregard estate, which is now the property of the Countess de Beaufremont. Half a mile further down, and we reached Croissy and the famous bathing establishment of Grenouillieres, which is almost Asnieres over again, so gay and lively is it, thronged with bathers of both sexes and the air fairly filled with music from the large orchestra on the bank. And here we will dismiss our driver, pay his fare, and give him an extra franc *pour boire*, and return to Paris by one of the little steamers, that we may be in time for dinner at Bignon's and the Theatre Francias in the evening.

LOUIS.

The Oldest Man Living.

If anybody wants to live a couple of centuries, (1) let him never overfeed; and (2) let him never get drunk. At least, those are the rules of health laid down by Miguel Solis, a half-breed farmer in the foot-hills of the Sierra Mesila, New Granada, who confesses to being 180 years old, but is believed by his neighbors to be really much older. Dr. Luiz Hernandez, who has recently paid him a visit, found him at work in his orchard; his skin was the color of parchment; but he was robust and active; his snow-white hair was twisted turban-fashion around his head, and his eyes were so bright that the doctor felt quite uncomfortable when they were turned upon him. Miguel said that the secret of his living a century or two was very simple—never getting drunk and never overfeeding. "I eat only once a day, a big, hearty meal, which it often takes me half an hour to get through with; but, you see it is not possible in half an hour to eat more than you can digest in the next twenty-four." He went on to say that he had not made up his mind about meat, but did not eat much of it. He fasted on the first and middle days of each month, eating nothing, but drinking all the water he could swallow. He always let cooked food cool before tasting it; and to his precaution he attributed the fact that his teeth are now as they were 180 years ago. Dr. Hermandez was informed by some of the oldest inhabitants of the district that they well remembered Miguel as a reputed centenarian when they were boys; also that the name of Miguel Solis, colored farmer, appears in a writ, still preserved, of the contributors to the building fund of a Franciscan monastery near San Sebastian, which was founded in 1712, and that the present abbot is positive it is the same man. But protracted as has been his sojourn on earth, he has not succeeded in winning the respect of his fellow-beings. The Indians in the neighborhood firmly believe that he has sold his soul to the devil.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A horse in Cumberland had such an extraordinary long tooth, that it cut the poor beast's tongue whenever he attempted to chew. The result was he refused to eat, and nearly starved. A veterinary surgeon cut off the tooth and the horse is himself again.

Additional Local Matters.

Mr. McCollum, proprietor of the Bush House, is an old typo.

Wall paper all styes and prices at John C. Miller & Co.'s book store.

The finest assortment of teas, coffee, syrups and spices at Valentines' store.

A number of the farmers in this immediate neighborhood have arranged for a regular market day, fixing next Saturday and thereafter as the time.

Remember the concert to be given in Humes' Hall, May 22. It will be the best musical treat ever given to our citizens.

A number of Bellefonte gentlemen are in Harrisburg to-day pressing the nomination of General Beaver for Governor by the Republican State Convention.

Graham & Son are selling the celebrated Burts' shoes at a reduction of one dollar per pair less than last season. Burts' shoes are made on his new and improved French lasts, with the French opera heel and toe. If you will try a pair you will find them to be the best and cheapest shoe made in America. 19-2t

Of the manner in which business moved off at the last term of Court the Centre Hall *Reporter* says: "We believe there never was a larger attendance at court than last week and week before, and much business was despatched, for which credit is due Judges Mayer and Orvis. Judge Orvis presided most of the time and he kept court going from "8 to 7," so that the tax-payers might get some worth for the money spent on jurors, court officers and court expenses in general. We think if some Judges in other districts would pattern after Judges Mayer and Orvis in the above respect, their people would think all the more of them. Even the REPUBLICAN, that is politically opposed to our Judges, accords them praise for making good use of time and shoving business right ahead. Credit to whom credit is due—even though of opposite politics."

We are pleased to announce that another important labor-giving manufacturing company has been organized in our midst, for making the celebrated Farnsworth Water Governor. The officers of the new company are as follows: President, Adam Hoy: Treasurer, W. P. Humes; Secretary and General Manager, S. A. Brew; Superintendent, Jack McClellan. The operations of the company will be carried on at the car works, which have been leased for that purpose. In addition to manufacturing the Farnsworth Governor for the United States and Territories, a general foundry business will also be conducted. The company is composed of some of our best citizens, and we have no doubt every energy will be exerted on their part to make its success assured. We are glad to notice the advent of any such institution into our midst, as it adds to our growing reputation as a manufacturing town.

Oil Operations In April.

The Oil City *Derrick* furnishes a complete summing up of the oil trade for the past month. 319 wells were completed during the month, an increase of 107 over the number gnished in March. Of this rather large number of new wells, thirty-four were dry holes. The volume of fresh operations was slightly increased. On the last day of the month 377 rigs were up and building, and 405 wells were drilling. Compared with the figures for March, there was an increase of thirteen in the number of rigs up and building and of thirty-three in the number of drilling wells. The Bradford field is the scene of the greatest activity in oil operations at the present time. 319 wells completed; 220 were drilled in this field. Throughout the remainder of the oil producing region operations are very quiet. During the month of April the yield of the new wells augmented the aggregate daily production, which at the close of the month was 37,390 barrels. The average daily shipments from the region during the month of April were 29,904 barrels.

Mifflin county sends axes to Brazil.

The drivers in the Lehigh coal region are on a strike.

The coal mines of Bradford county are being run on full time.

The council of Lebanon refused to provide for repairs necessary to the hose of the fire apparatus of that borough.

The total number of engineers discharged from the Pittsburgh division Pennsylvania railroad is twenty-eight.

The Pennsylvania railroad company is in a war with the bark peelers on the mountains near Granville, Mifflin county.

Two cows were killed by lightning during a heavy thunder storm which passed over Lower Heidelberg township, Berks county.

Judge Brown, of Warren, was elected a member of the new board of directors of the Lake Shore railroad, at a meeting held in Cleveland last Wednesday.

State News.

There are 12,809 taxable inhabitants in Franklin county.

Seven hundred students are attending the Millersville normal school.

Within a month ten prisoners were received at the Western Penitentiary to serve terms for arson.

The State Equal Rights League will hold its annuel meeting at Pittsburg on the 2d of August.

Farmers in the neighborhood of Johnstown talk of making their clover hay this week, weather permitting.

Eighteen engineers and firemen were discharged on the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania railroad last week.

Two attempts were made on Saturday and Sunday week to burn down the House of the Good Shepherd, a Catholic institution of Allegheny.

Work on the extension of the Mont Alto railroad down the Cumberland Valley, via Alto Dale and Quincy, to Waynesboro', was begun on Saturday.

Stoning railroad trains is an amusement in which men as well as boys indulge along the lines of railroads in Blair and Cambria counties.

An evidence of hard times is presented by the fact that jurors in the several counties where courts is being held do not ask to be excused.

An illicit distillery near Cassville, Huntingdon county, was captured a few days ago by revenue officers of Huntingdon. The concern was in full blast at the time they made their descent and they succeeded in getting the entire contents of the establishment.

READING NOTICES.

We know the season is supposed to be over for the use of Pan-Cake Flour, but may continue to use it for Waffles, Light Cake and Muffins, or Biscuits. Use any receipt you know, by simply substituting Pan-Cake Flour in Place of other Flour, leaving out all Soda, expensive Baking Powder, Sour Milk, or Salt. Ask your Grocer for it, and try it once.

"TO DO as folks of fashion do," in one respect at least, you must use Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which is immensely popular among the elite of society, and deservedly so, for it is the most salutary of beautifiers and purifiers. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown. 18-4t

One of the healthiest articles for a Summer diet, are Soda Crackers. Now Soda Crackers are just like every thing else; there are just as many qualities as there are makers, and in order to get good goods ask for those made by some well known and reliable house. The writer, from experience, knows that Marvin's Brand of Extra Soda Crackers are superior to all others, he ever ate, and confidently urges upon his readers to give them a trial.

POVERTY AND SUFFERING.—"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost—I know it.

20-2t. A WORKINGMAN."

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the skin Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! Is cleansing, deoderising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all offensive odor, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price, 25 cts.; by mail, 35 cts. Box, 3 cakes, 60 cts.; by mail, 75 cts. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot, N. Third St., Phila., Pa. 9 28eow-1y

A REMARKABLE RESULT.—It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled in the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syup. To such we would say that 5000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cens. Sold by all Druggists in Ameria. 9 26-1y eow

AN ASTONISHING FACT.—A large proportion of the American people are to-ds dying from the effects of Dyspepa or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of itelligent and valuable people is mst alarming, making life actually a brden instead of a plasant existens of enjoyment and usefulness as it oght to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virues, with satisfactory result in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

9-27-1y-eow

S. & A. Loeb dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Carpets and General Merchandise.

Always AHEAD! We always lead in PRICES, and make others follow!

HOW TO PRACTICE ECONOMY! A SHORT TREATISE ON SAVING MONEY!

HOW TO SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING JUDICIOUSLY!

A Dollar will go farther now than ever before in the History of our Country, by judicious handling, and we will show you how to do it:

25 yards of Calico for - - One Dollar	20 yards of Muslin for - - One Dollar	3 good Shirts for - - - One Dollar	A good Dress for - - - One Dollar
25 yards of Calico for - - One Dollar	20 yards of Muslin for - - One Dollar	3 good Shirts for - - - One Dollar	A good Dress for - - - One Dollar
10 lbs. of WHITE SUGAR for . . One Dollar	20 pieces of GOOD SOAP for . . . One Dollar	Good RIO COFFEE at . . . 20 Cents per lb.	
10 lbs. of WHITE SUGAR for . . One Dollar	20 pieces of GOOD SOAP for . . . One Dollar	Good RIO COFFEE at . . . 20 Cents per lb.	
10 lbs. of WHITE SUGAR for . . One Dollar	20 pieces of GOOD SOAP for . . . One Dollar	Good RIO COFFEE at . . . 20 Cents per lb.	

The Quality of all our Goods ADVANCED and the Prices VERY MUCH REDUCED.

Good CALICOES a 4 cents per yard.			Spring Shades of CAMBRICS at . . .	8 cents per yard, worth	12½
Good COTTONADES for Pantaloons, at . . .	10 cents, worth	20	Spring Shades of DRESS PLAIDS at . . .	8 " " "	12½
Good CHEVIOTS for Shirting, at . . .	10 " "	15	Spring Shades of DRESS PLAIDS at . . .	10 " " "	15
Good TABLE LINENS at	30 " "	50	Spring Shades of DRESS PLAIDS at . . .	12½ " " "	25
Good TOWELING LINENS at	6 " "	12½	Spring Shades of BOUVETTES at . . .	15 " " "	30
Good TOWELING LINENS at	8 " "	15	Black ALPACAS for 25 cents, never before less than 40 cents.		
Good TOWELING LINENS at	10 " "	18	Wash POPLINS, good styles, at 10 cents per yard.		
Good RUSSIA CRASH at	12½ " "	18	DRESS LINEN for 20 cents, sold last season at 35 cents.		
Ladies' TRIMMED HATS at	50 " "	100	Spring SHAWLS for 50 cents. Shawls at 75 cents.		
Ladies' TRIMMED HATS at	75 " "	150	Spring SHAWLS for $1.00. Fine Shawls at $1.50.		
Ladies' TRIMMED HATS at	100 " "	200	Ladies' CORSETS for 30 cents.		
Ladies' GAITERS for . $1.00.	Ladies' SHOES for .	$1.00	Spool COTTON for 2 cents a spool.		
KID GLOVES, two buttons, for 50 cents.			Black CASHMERES for 50 cents—all wool.		

Trimming Silks, all shades, Galoon Braids, Fringes, Buttons, Gimps, all the different thousand-and-one styles of Dress Trimmings always on hand. Ladies' Neck Ties, Bows, Lace Barbs, Hat Ornaments, Veilings, Kid Gloves, etc., etc.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES! HAMBURG EDGINGS!! HAMBURG INSERTINGS!!!

HAMBURGS at	5 cents.	6 cents.	8 cents.	} Beautiful styles at 10 cents.
HAMBURGS at	5 cents.	6 cents.	8 cents.	

250 New Styles of CARPETS! in all conceivable colors and styles, from 20 cts. per yard up to $2. The LARGEST line ever kept in a country store.

OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADINGS AND WINDOW FIXTURES.

THIS IS NO IDLE BLAST! WE MEAN ALL WE ADVERTISE!! CALL AND BE CONVINCED!!!

Allegheny-Street, BELLEFONTE, PA. } **S. & A. LOEB.** { Allegheny-Street, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Daniel D. Boas, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Harrisburg, was killed almost instantly Friday evening, by being thrown from his carriage. Mr. Boas and S. Loyd Martin, County Comissioner, were returning from the former's country residence, when, in turning the corner of Front and Maclay streets, the carriage was overturned by the wheel striking a stone and the occupants were thrown out. The box of the vehicle struck Mr. Boas in the temple, causing a concussion of the brain, from which he died shortly afterwards.

The reputed highest point in the State of Pennsylvania is "The Rocks," situate about one mile from Hazleton, and midway between Scranton and Jeanesville, a short distance from the turnpike. It is a beautiful spot, and when on "The Rocks," with the aid of a spy-glass, the outlines of Wilkesbarre, twenty miles distant, can be clearly seen.

The wife of Jonathan Clemmens, residing on the Perkiomen turnpike between Baumstown and Douglassville, Berks county, died recently after a lingering illness of four years. Her disease was a form of rash which physicians were unable to explain, and which covered the entire body.

A repair hand on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad, while at work, near Midland, was bitten in the right hand by a copperhead snake. A large dose of whisky was immediately administered and probably saved the man's life.

Tent caterpillars have commenced their ravages unusually early in the season this year and are more numerous than ever. From eastern parts of the State reports have been received of the appearance of these destructive pests.

Hon. Robert Beatty, at one time one of the Associate Judges of Armstrong county, and who was contemporaneous with Judges Buffington and Nulton on the bench, died on Monday week.

It is a notable fact that in their charges to grand juries attention is directed by nearly all president judges in the State to the great amount of gambling which is being done.

Locomotive drivers on the Middle Division Pennsylvania railroad, complain of the number of loose horses running on and near the track in the rural districts.

The Bloomsburg Iron Company has ordered a general suspension in all their ore mines throughout Snyder county. No length of time is given.

Mr. D. Frank Watson, a general passenger and freight agent of the East Broad Top railroad, is mysteriously missing.

Cora Caul, an eleven year-old girl of Milton, died from the effects of too much rope jumping on Tuesday week.

Andred Schroeder, an aged German, was struck and killed by a train at Sunbury last Friday evening.

Jackson Cunningham raised on the farm of John Sigle, in Upper Leacock township, Lancaster county, on five acres of ground, 12,260 pounds of tobacco, which was sold to Fox, Dill & Co., of Water street, New York, at the rate of 13 cents per pound.

The turnpike companies throughout the State are being held responsible for the condition of their roads, and in all cases where they are not in condition, the company collecting toll is fined. We will have passable roads in Pennsylvania by-and-by.

Some young men in West Chester have organized a coaching club.

New Advertisements.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain and nerve waste, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take

HOP BITTERS.

Whoever you are, whatever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without *intoxicating*, take

HOP BITTERS.

Have you *dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver*, or *nerves?* You will be cured if you take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggist keeps it.

HOP BITTERS.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds. 20 1m

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—Will be exposed at public sale, in Boalsburg, Centre Co., Pa., at the late residence of J. C. Bricker, deceased, on Saturday the 8th day of June, A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real eastate, late the property of J. C. Bricker, to wit: All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situated in the township of Harris, in the county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the north-east corner of lot owned by Mrs. Joseph Myers, thence along said seat and lands of Mrs. Elizabeth Boal, west 50 rods to a stone, thence along lands belonging to Stover's heirs north 22½ deg. west 60 rods to elm tree, thence along land belonging to Stover's heirs north 37½ deg. east 64 rods to a stone, thence along Boalsburg and Bellefonte turnpike south 8 degrees east 60 rods to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres and ninety-nine perches, net measure, the greater part being heavily timbered with first-class white oak timber, and all being land of excellent quality.

Terms of sale will be made know on day of sale by JOHN MUSSER, JR., 20-4t Executor.

A chance TO MAKE some Money, Sure.

"Cornell's History of Pennsylvania." Now ready. Write for Agency at once. JOHN SULLY & CO., Publishers, 725 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. 10 15-3m

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. v8 35-1y

New Advertisements.

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING AND regulating a Curb Market for the Borough of Bellefonte.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Bellefonte, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same.

SEC. 1. That in order to make it more convenient for farmers, gardners and other persons to sell their vegetables, meat, fowls, butter, eggs, potatoes, fruits and such other marketing as they may desire to sell, a Curb Market is hereby established, and the pavements on the front and North and South sides of the Court House yard, together with the pavement on the East side of Allegheny street, extending from High street to Pike alley, and the several pavements facing the "Diamond," are hereby designated as the localities for the said market.

SEC. 2. The said locality may be used by all persons having marketing to sell as aforesaid on market days, between the hours of 4 o'clock A. M. and 9 o'clock A. M. of said days, and at no other time; and the market days shall be Tuesday and Saturday of each and every week.

SEC. 3. That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to hawk, huckster, peddle, sell or dispose of any meat, fish, vegetables, butter, eggs, lard, chickens, ducks, geese, fruits or other marketing upon the streets or alleys of the Borough of Bellefonte otherwise than in this ordinance provided.

SEC. 4. During the regular hours of the Curb Market it shall be unlawful for any person to hawk, huckster, sell or otherwise dispose of any meat, butter, eggs, fish, vegetables, fruit or any other marketing upon any of the streets or alleys within the limits of the Borough, provided that after the regular market hours it shall be lawful on the regular market days to hawk, peddle, sell or otherwise dispose of marketing on any of the streets or alleys within the said Borough.

SEC. 5. Every person or persons who avail themselves of the privileges of the market established by this ordinance, shall pay a license or tax of ten (10) cents for each and every wagon, carriage or other vehicle and stands or benches not occupying more than six feet frontage, and five cents for baskets not occupying more than three feet frontage used in the sale of marketing produce; provided that not more than one family offer said marketing, etc. from the said wagon, carriage or other vehicle, stand, bench or basket.

SEC. 6. A Clerk of the Market shall be appointed by the Town Council, whose duty it shall be to see that lawful weights and measures are used at the market, exclude all unwholesome and unmarketable meats and provisions, of which he, the said Market Clerk, shall be the sole judge; designate space, adjust disputes as to places of wagons and vehicles at the market, and shall collect the aforesaid tax or license on each and every market day from each and every person having a market wagon or vehicle, stand or basket at the market with marketing, &c., paying the same to the Treasurer of the Borough, and taking his receipt therefor and account to the Town Council at the first regular meeting of each and every month, the receipt of the Treasurer being his voucher.

SEC. 6. And it shall be his duty to have all the garbage and offal made by the market cleaned from the streets and sidewalks, immediately after the market on each and every market day. The said Clerk of the Market shall receive such compensation for his services as the Council from time to time may fix.

SEC. 7. It shall be the special duty of the police and Clerk of the Market to keep passage ways open on the streets and sidewalks during market hours, and also to enforce all the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 8. Any person or persons who shall be found guilty of a violation of the provisions of this ordinance, or who shall refuse or omit to pay the license or tax imposed by the fifth section of this ordinance, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars at the discretion of the Chief Burgess or Justice of the Peace before whom the person or persons so offending may be convicted, one-half of the penalty to go to the informer and the other half for the use of the Borough.

SEC. 9. There is nothing in this Ordinance to prevent the selling of the articles provided for in the 1st section to merchants.

Ordained and enacted into an Ordinance this 6th day of May, A. D. 1878.

Approved, GEORGE H. WEAVER, Chief Burgess.

ISAAC MITCHELL, Clerk. 17-3t

50 Diamond, Star, Egg, Rose and Floral Cards with name. Secombe & Co., Kinderhook, N. Y. 19-4t

Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM.

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE OF SALES AT

Valentines' Stores

THE ADOPTION OF THE MOTTO,

"Small Profits and Quick Returns,"

Has resulted in an increase of

20, 40, 60, AND EVEN 100 PER CENT.

In some branches of our business.

WE OFFER SPECIAL RATES TO PURCHASERS OF LARGE QUANTITIES. We carry the

LARGEST STOCK OF MERCHANDISE

In Centre County,

And can thereby always fill orders satisfactorily. We buy at very close rates and give this advantage also to our customers.

A LARGE STOCK OF COFFEE.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF COFFEE.

We Purchase with great Care, and study to meet the Tastes of our Customers.

WE HAVE ALL KINDS IN STOCK.

Our sales have greatly increased, thus showing to us that our efforts and attention to this article have not been in vain.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

Our sale of Fish has been very large this season.

Handling Superior Quality and Full Weights only,

Tended to increase confidence in our goods, and renewed sales.

RY GOODS.

WE CARRY A VERY LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Dress Goods, Linens, Laces, Hosiery, &c., &c.

A well Assorted Stock of Straw Hats.

VALENTINES & CO.,

Humes' Block, Bellefonte, Pa.

New Advertisements.

Auctioneer's Card.

PHILIP TEATS, who has had large experience as an Auctioneer, offers his services to the people of Centre county.

He speaks German and English,

and possesses the invaluable gift in an auctioneer of a loud, clear voice, and can be distinctly heard a long distance. Those having work of this kind to do will do well to give him a call. Charges moderate. Call on or address him at Bellefonte, Pa. 12-1year

FARM FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a farm in Marion township, containing three hundred and eighty-eight acres, about fifty acres cleared, a good house and barn, wash house and other necessary buildings on the place, also good water and a large assortment of fine fruit trees. This is a good opportunity for anyone wanting a good home. Terms to suit purchaser. Price $3,500. Apply to EDWARD T. TUTEN, 10 9-tf REPUBLICAN office. Bellefonte, Feb. 23, 1878.

TEMPERANCE ORCHESTRA.

THE above organization can be engaged to play for churches, Sunday schools, social entertainments, temperance organizations, festivals, &c., at very reasonable rates, by applying by letter or in person to the leader.

E. A SMITH, Leader. No 7, Humes' Block. 7-tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Frederick Leathers—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Frederick Leathers, deceased, late of Howard township, having been granted the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. K. LEATHERS, WM. T. LEATHERS, } Executors. Mountain Eagle P. O. 17-6w

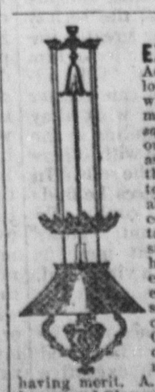
$50 **For a CASE of CATARRH That Sanford's Radical Cure** for Catarrh will not instantly relieve and speedily cure. References, Henry Wells, Esq., Wells, Fargo & Co., Aurora, N. Y. Wm. Bowen, Esq., McHatton, Grant & Bowen, St. Louis. Testimonials and treatise by mail. Price, with improved Inhaler, $1. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. 10 19 4t

$50

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco!

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities* and *excellence and lasting character of excellency and flavoring*. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

G. F. WARDLE, General Agent, Philadelphia 18 4t



Celebrated Library EXTENSION LAMP!

Adapted to any room, high or low ceiling. Lowered to table when in use, and raised by merely touching. *Perfectly safe from falling.* Lights without removing chimney. Quite as convenient as gas, and at ¼ the expense. The same extension principle is applied to all our chandeliers not exceeding 6 lights. The advantages are: increased light with same consumption of oil, by having the light where wanted; safety, can not be knocked over or upset. The extension machinery is simple, and cannot possibly give way. Cuts of Extension Lamp and chandeliers of all styles furnished free. We sell all lamps having merit. A. J. WEIDENER, Dealer in Lamps and Glassware, 36 S. Second Street, Philadelphia. 19 4t

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Farmers, Reduce your Taxes.

The time has come when farmers, to protect their own interests in county affairs of Centre county, must lay down their political bias and act together. The high salaries paid to all county officials and the last increase of county taxes are an intolerable burden upon farmers, who have the power to remedy the evil, if they will prevail upon themselves to act in harmony at the ensuing election. When we remember that all fees, salaries and general emoluments of office were increased during the war to correspond with war prices, it is not surprising that it now takes such high taxes to keep the machine greased. With a county treasurer who receives from $2,500 to $3,000 per year and a sheriff who receives from $6,000 to $8,000 per year, and other officers who receive salaries in the same proportion, you need not be astonished that you, the farmer, are taxed beyond endurance to keep up the extortionate expense.

At the opening of the present session of the Legislature, a bill—the first bill on the calendar of the Senate—was introduced, reducing the fees of county officers to correspond with the times, which has been allowed to sleep because of the infidelity of the legislators to the real wants of the people. Influences are brought to bear on the members of the Legislature by those who seek office, those who are in office and professional Court House loungers, who obtain their pickings for party services.

The time has come for farmers to act in their own behalf by electing men to the Legislature who will fairly represent them, who will legislate high Court House expenses out of existence, who will not bow to the party lash of ring masters. Then will you be free from extortion, and not until then. There are plenty of good farmers in the county who will serve as county treasurer for just half what it now costs, and perform the duties faithfully. Why not save the $1,200 or $1,500 dollars for the tax payers? This is for you to decide. If you don't take action, don't complain about high taxes.

A Dull Business.

An idea prevailed formerly that the life of a farmer was one that necessarily made him narrow minded and close-fisted. It is still entertained by some, but is fast becoming obsolete. This opinion, which was entertained largely by farmers themselves, worked great injury by making them discontented and driving their sons into other business. The charge, doubtless, had much of truth in it a generation ago, but in these times farmers are keeping step with the progress of the age, and in the improved methods now employed, find enough to keep the mind busy, as well as the body.

The cause which produced this change, improved the condition of the farmer and made his vocation honorable, are varied. Our free schools have been greatly improved, and the importance of education is better understood. Farmers generally are better educated, and some can be found in nearly every community who have received a liberal education. The press is also exerting a powerful influence for good. Not only are farmers reading agricultural papers, but they now contribute liberally to their columns, and assist very materially in making the best papers what they are. The articles contributed by practical, intelligent men, in which their success and failures are recorded, and all the operations of the farm discussed, are waking up farmers and stimulating them to improvement. The improved implements with which most of his labor is performed and the improvement in stock, have not only relieved him of much drudgery, and increased his profits, but they compel him to think and plan intelligently. The facilities for travel in modern times, not only by rail but by improved highways, are also having their legitimate effect in bringing the farmer out in contact with the world and broadening his views.

But perhaps the one thing that has done the most to improve the farmer and make him intelligent, quick to plan and skillful to execute, is the fact that he *must* improve or go to the wall. His land is valued at a high figure, for the purposes of taxation; his family have cultivated tastes and require books, papers, music, etc.; his neighbors are cultivating their farms with improved implements, and are raising improved stock; the society in which he moves has greatly improved, and more is demanded of him in the way of appearances. If he adheres to old methods he can neither furnish his family with what they require, maintain his standing in the community, nor compete with others in the production of what he sells. In addition to these influences he finds new enemies to his crops continually meeting him as the country grows older, and discovers that methods which were successful in a virgin soil, do not meet his requirements at the present.

The farmer of these times must be an investigator. He must be a good financier. He must have executive ability. He must be quick to decide in order that he may meet emergencies which disastrous seasons and unexpected results may bring upon him. He must be a business man, a reading man, an intelligent man in every sense of the word. The mechanic learns but a single process, and this he repeats over and over, but the farmer, in experimenting in Nature's great laboratory, ever finds something new to investigate. Instead of being a dull business, intelligent farming is one of the most animated, varied and pleasing occupations men are engaged in.—*Practical Farmer.*

Correspondence Country Gentleman.

The Hessian Fly.

Last fall the appearance of the wheat plant on different fields and locations was very different. On strong and level lands little injury was shown. Hilly fields, or where there was a ridge or worn point, or where the rock cropped near the surface, the wheat appeared injured or dead, as also when sown after spring grain, particularly oats. The fly either enters the ground or remains in the dry stubble till the size of the wheat affords a lodgment, appears true. As an instance, I note the following facts: An acre of potato ground of 1876 was sown to oats in 1877. It was in fair condition, and a heavy crop was secured. Surrounding this piece of oats on three sides was a meadow, the highway bordering the other side. A good crop of hay was taken in June, and the field was all plowed in July. The after cultivation was the same, putting the field in an excellent condition for the crop. Seeding was through early in September, and in a few days the whole field was nearly covered with the growing wheat, and was veay much admired both for its beautiful green and its superior culture. All at once the wheat on the oat stubble was turning very yellow, in strong contrast to the deap green on the surrounding meadow. In the hollows, on the accumulated wash of ages, the wheat was very large, and kept green and growing, while on the sharp points of knolls and hard clay ridges it was nearly gone. On a piece of new land near by, where never a kernel of grain was grown before, no fly or injury could be seen.

The appearance of the fly was general as soon as one or two leaves gave them a lodgment. Owing to the superior warmth and moisture of the entire fall months, wheat sowed on strong land tillered largely. The insects took the first tiller and stuck to it, while two and even four others came out and covered the ground. On poorer parts of the field, the plant could not tiller so much, and here the injury showed most. Up to this date the crop has wintered well, a deep layer of snow now keeps insects and wheat alike. About the first of May this entire brood will be ready to deposit their eggs, and they will number millions. Is there any remedy? Will dragging kill or hurt them? If so, how and when? Can anything be sown to kill or injure them, as salt, plaster, etc., or can any commercial manure strong enough in smell to drive them away be used with any benefit? So widespread is the injury that no parasitical relief is possible. A change to later sowing may help, as also sowing to spring wheat; perhaps the entire cessation of the culture of the grain may be compelled for a period. C. P. C.

Onondaga County, N. Y.

Correspondence Country Gentlemen.

Feeding Cob Meal.

The article on page 26 upon this subject is liable to mislead, as it ascribes the ill effects of cob meal to its want of albuminoids, and Dr. Salmon leaves it to be inferred that "chronic indigestion in horses and cattle; colic and inflammation in the bowels of horses; impaction of the third stomach, and inflammation of the digestive organs in cattle," when feeding upon cob meal, is owing to the want of a due proportion of digestible albuminoids. Now I fully agree with him that cobs are deficient inalbuminoids, so are straw and corn fodder, but animals are not subject to the ailments he mentions, when fed for six weeks upon these poor foods; besides, he fed corn and cob ground together, which compound is as rich in albuminoids as much of our hay, and therefore the ills he mentions cannot proceed in so short a time, if at all, from the want of albuminoids. A bushel of corn has, on an average, about 14 pounds of cob, and if this contains 1-4 per cent. of albuminoids, and the 56 pounds of corn in a bushel contains 10 per cent. then the combined mixture will contain 8.2 per cent. which is about the same as common hay. Cob meal is always understood to be corn ground in the ear, cob and all, and I suppose him to mean that, for cobs are never ground alone. Then we must look for some other cause for this "indigestion, colic, impaction, &c.," and I think we shall not have far to seek. It is the compact and concentrated state of the food as it goes into the stomach of the horse and cow, that creates the "indigestion, colic, inflammation, and impaction." Nature has intended the horse and cow to eat fibrous food, which goes into the stomach in such porous condition that the gastric juice can circulate through its contents as water through a sponge. Fine corn meal, whether ground with cob or not, when eaten alone, goes into the stomach in the solid, compact condition of the housewife's dough. How is the gastric juice to circulate freely through such a solid mass? And if it lies in the stomach without ready digestion, why should it not create colic and inflammation? But as facts are more convincing than theory, let me state that for more than a year at a time, I have fed four team horses upon finely-ground cob meal, twelve quarts a day per horse, mixed, before feeding, with three times its bulk of cut hay, moistened, without having an occurrence of colic or other illness. Then, I have known my neighbors horses to die with colic when fed upon the same quantity of pure corn meal alone, as also when fed upon the same amount of cob meal alone. I have also fed four quarts of fine cob meal a day per head to a herd of cows, mixed with hay in same way, for at least two months at a time, all remaining in perfect health.

A neighbor charged the death of his horse to cob meal, whilst I was feeding two teams upon it with impunity, and after he was prevailed upon to mix his cob meal with cut hay, moistened, he had no further colic among his horses. If the meal is ground coarse, there is less danger, if fed alone, and less if fed without grinding, because it then goes into the stomach in a more porous state, and is not likely to produce serious indigestion and colic.

I do not regard the cob as very valuable, but when ground fine and mixed with a sufficient quantity of fibrous food—such as hay, straw, or corn fodder—there is not much danger of producing stomach disorders; but if there is a lack of normal quantity of albuminoids, the system will undergo a slow starvation. It is not safe to feed any concentrated food without due admixture with coarse fodder. E. W. S.

Slitting the Bark of Hide-Bound Trees.

It would seem that years of experience ought to have determined whether the slitting of hide-bound trees is advantageous or otherwise. As we stated, four or five weeks since, our own experience is against the practice, but as others of greater experience think differently we have taken some pains to ascertain the views of several of our most prominent pomologists. Mr. Charles Downing writes:

"I have had very little experience as to the slitting the bark of trees that are hide-bound. It was practiced somewhat thirty or forty years ago, and I think with success; at any rate I never saw or heard any bad effects from it. A preventive and a better way is to keep the trees in a growing, healthy condition, by good cultivation, and wash the bodies and large branches with soap annually at the opening of spring."

In a valuable essay (one of our series) by Professor J. Burrill, of the Illinois Industrial University of Urbana, which we shall shortly publish, occurs the following:

"Under the impression that the trees were 'bark bound,' men have ruthlessly slit the covering of the trunk from top to bottom, and seeing the cut gaping wide from the shrinkage of the tissues, the diagnosis is considered sustained and the savage treatment vindicated. Had they noticed that all such slits, even more marked in the healthiest trees, were followed by the same results, and especially had they bethought themselves that this shrinkage is a necessary consequence of the fundamental laws of structure and growth, the demonstration would not have appeared so satisfactory. It is, however, more surprising to see the process recommended in a recent publication by one who certainly ought to know something of vegetable physiology. The fact is, cuts and wounds are serious things, and should be avoided except for well-considered reasons to the contrary."

Prof. Beal answers our inquiry as follows: "I do not think I ever saw a tree which I thought was benefitted by slitting the bark. I do not believe in hide bound trees. The difficulty is somewhere else, generally at the roots. I confess, though, that I have not given very careful attention to the subject."

Other communications bearing upon this subject will be presented next week. Meanwhile, we shall be pleased to hear from those whose experiments in this matter entitle them to an opinion.

Useful Information.

Glycerine is said to be one of the best lubricants for machinery, especially when exposed to the air and changes and temperature.

To take freckles off: Take grated horse-radish and put in very sour milk. Let it stand four hours then wash the face night and morning.

The following is a simple method of making a freezing mixture: Pulverize finely chloride of ammonia and nitrate of potash, five parts each, and mix with sixteen parts of water. The temperature of the mixture will be reduced so low that if a test-tube with a little water in it be used to stir it the water in the tube will be converted into ice.

Croton bugs and red ants can be driven off by sprinkling the floor with pulverized borax, and leaving a place for them to get out; to kill them, mix borax with sugar, so they will eat it. For ants or other vermin, wash the shelves with a strong solution of borax; then sprinkle the same with borax mixed with sugar. When whitewashing your room, add a table-spoonful of pulverized borax to a pailful of lime.

A neat and easily-recollected rule for measuring heights by means of the barometer is given in a work by Admiral Fitzroy. The figures are, of course, approximate, since no allowance is made for temperate; but they will often serve where accuracy is not required, and the height to be estimated does not exceed a quarter of a mile. The rule is to divide the difference of reading between the upper and lower stations by the decimal 0.011; the result is the elevation in feet.

To Clean Brass.—If the brass is very much tarnished, use a little oxalic acid solution. If spots are imbedded, rub them out with a little powdered pumice-stone. Then wash with water and dry. Mix rotten-stone with sweet oil to a paste, and rub it over the whole surface of the brass with a smooth cork until it assumes a greenish-black color. Then wipe off completely with an old cloth. Next rub over with lampblack until thoroughly polished, using a soft, smooth cork. This gives an excellent result, and repays the extra trouble it causes.

To Discover Cotton in Woolen Fabrics.—Ravel out the suspected cotton fiber from the wool and apply flame. The cotton will burn with a flash, the wool will burn up, carbonize, and emit a burned, disagreeable smell. Even to the naked eye the cotton is noticeably different from the filaments of wool, and under the miscroscope this difference comes out strongly. The cotton is a flattened, more or less twisted, band having a very striking resemblance to hair, which, in reality, it is; since, in the condition of elongated cells, it lines the inner surface of the pod. The wool may be recognized at once by the zigzag transverse markings on its fibers The surface of wool is covered with these furrowed and twisted fine cross lines, of which there are 2,000 to 4,000 in an inch. On this structure depends its felting property. Finally, a simple and very striking chemical test may be applied. The mixed goods are unraveled, a little of the cotton fiber put into one dish and the wool into another, and a drop of strong nitrac acid added. The cotton will be little or not at all affected; the wool, on the contrary, will be changed to a bright yellow. The color is due to the development of a picrate.

Watches are supposed to have been invented by Peter Hele, at Nuremberg, in 1490, though it is said that Robert King, of Scotland, had one about 1310. They were first used in astronomical observations by Parbuch, in 1500; first introduced in England from Germany in 1587. The principle of pendulums was first invented by Hagens, of Tulchum, in 1657. Spring pocket watches were the invention of Hooke, in 1658, and repeaters were invented in the year 1676.

A lady had a custom of saying to a favorite little dog, to make him follow her, "Come along, sir." A would-be-witty gentleman stepped up to her one day and accosted her with, "Is it me, madam, you called?" "Oh no, sir," said the lady, with great composure, "it was another puppy I spoke to."

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE

For Dropsy.

Central Falls, R. I., Oct. 19, 1877.

Dr. H. R. Stevens:

It is a pleasure to give my testimony for your valuable medicine. I was sick for a long time with Dropsy, under the doctor's care. He said it was Water between the Heart and Liver. I received no benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine; in fact, I was growing worse. I have tried many remedies; they did not help me. Vegetine is the medicine for Dropsy. I began to feel better after taking a few bottles. I have taken thirty bottles in all. I am perfectly well, never felt better. No one can feel more thankful than I do.

I am, dear sir, gratefully yours,
A. D. WHEELER.

Vegetine.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE.

For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

Isleboro, Me., Dec. 28, 1877.

Mr. Stevens:

Dear Sir,—I had had a cough for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the Vegetine. I was very low; my system was debilitated by disease. I had the Kidney Complaint, and was very nervous—cough bad, lungs sore. When I had taken one bottle I found it was helping me; it has helped my cough, and it strengthens me. I am now able to do my work. Never found anything like the Vegetine. I know it is everything it is recommended to be.

Mrs. A. J. PENDLETON.

Vegetine is nourishing and strengthening; purifies the blood; regulates the bowles; quiets the nervous system; acts directly upon the secretions; and arouses the whole system to action.

VEGETINE

For Sick Headache.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 1, 1878.

Mr. Stevens:—

Dear Sir,—I have used your Vegetine for Sick Headache, and been greatly benefited thereby. I have every reason to believe it to be a good medicine. Yours very respectfully,

Mrs. James Conner,
411 Third St.

Headache.—There are various causes for headache, as derangement of the circulating system, of the digestive organs, of the nervous system, etc. Vegetine can be said to be a sure remedy for the many kinds of headache, as it acts directly upon the various causes of this complaint, Nervousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Biliousness, etc. Try the Vegetine. You will never regret it.

VEGETINE

Doctor's Report.

Dr. Chas. M. Duddenhausen, Apothecary,
Evansville, Ind.

The doctor writes: I have a large number of good customers who take Vegetine. They all speak well of it. I know it is a good medicine for the complaints for which it is recommended.

December 27, 1877.

Vegetine is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep.

VEGETINE

Doctor's Report.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:—

Dear Sir,—We have been selling your valuable Vegetine for three years, and we find that it gives perfect satisfaction. We believe it to be the best blood purifier now sold.

Very respectfully,
Dr. J. E. Brown & Co.,
Druggists, Uniontown, Ky.

Vegetine has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Clothing.

SEASON of 1878!

Fine Clothing

MADE TO YOUR OWN ORDER

CHEAPER THAN

READY-MADE.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF

HATS AND CAPS!

FINE SHIRTS

A SPECIALTY.

BUY GOOD WARM CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES FROM

Montgomery & Co.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

10 4-tf

CLOTHING

AT RETAIL FOR

Wholesale Prices!!

A Man's full Suit for . . . $5.00
that used to $10.00.

A neat, nice styled good Suit, at $6.00
good wear.

All wool CASSIMER SUITS for the price of making.

Boy's Suits for $2.50
that used to be $6.00.

Neat Style Spring OVERCOATS.

PRICES BELOW THOSE OF ALL OTHERS.

Practice economy, by saving money, by buying your Clothing of

S. & A. LOEB'S,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

12tf BELLEFONTE, PA.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5 12-1

Lumber.

LUMBER.

YARD AT BELLEFONTE, PA.
MILL AT SNOW SHOE, PA.

P. B. CRIDER. F. W. CRIDER.

P. B. CRIDER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS.

In connection with their Mills in Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., they have started a Retail LUMBER YARD near Duncan, Hale & Co.'s Mill, Bellefonte, Pa., where they are prepared to fill orders promptly for any kind of BUILDING MATERIAL, FENCING, PAVING, &c. White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Hemlock Plank, Boards, and Building Lumber; Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Weatherscoting; Weather-boards, Surfaced Boards and Stripping; Posts, Rails, Palings and Scantling; Roofing and Plastering Laths, Sheathing and Shingles; Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, Shutters and Mouldings.

WINDOW WEIGHTS AND BRICK; LIME, HAIR, GLASS, NAILS, &c., &c.

CELLAR GRATES.

A reasonable amount of farm produce taken in exchange

10-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM,

Fashionable Barber,

In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 1 tf

WM. MILLS,

Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5 29 1y

ORGANS *Highest honors at all World's Exhibitions.* LATEST CATALOGUES and CIRCULARS, with **new styles, reduced prices** and much information, **sent free.** MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago. 17 4w

Star Parlor Organ.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

DURING

FEBRUARY & MARCH

WE WILL SELL A

Star Parlor Organ

WITH UPRIGHT WALNUT CASE, CARVED LIDS, CARVED BRACKETS, VENEERED PANELS, ARTISTIC WORKMANSHIP, HAVING 12 STOPS TWO 5-OCTAVE SETS OF REEDS, AND ONE 3-OCTAVE SET.

LIST PRICE - $275.00.

Reduced Price $85,00.

Deposit the purchase money with your bank or responsible business man AND SEND FOR THE ORGAN. Pay freight and examine it ten days. If it satisfies you the deposit is ours; if you are not entirely satisfied, return the Organ to the railroad station and get your freight, go the bank or business man and get your money. You have not lost a penny and have run no risk.

WE FULLY WARRANT FOR

FIVE YEARS.

We are the bona fide manufacturers, having large factories in WASHINGTON, N. J., driven by steam.

We are the only advertisers from this place who make any part of an Organ.

FOR CASH WITH THE ORDER WE WILL DISCOUNT TEN DOLLARS FROM THE ABOVE PRICE.

Address,

ALLEGER, BOWLEY & CO.,

10-9 tf Washington, N.J.

Book Bindery.

Book Binding.

We have made arrangements with a

FIRST-CLASS

BOOK BINDER

by which we can accommodate our friends who have

BOOK BINDING

TO BE DONE.

Our prices are as low as Philadelphia or any other place.

SEND IN YOUR WORK.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION OR ASK NO PAY.

WE GIVE THE BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.

All Books are strongly bound for use and well finished, so as to give entire satisfaction.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN OFFICE,

10 15-tf. EDWARD T. TUTE.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Glass, Putty, Mixed Paints, Mechanics' Tools, Stoves, &c.,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Publications.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

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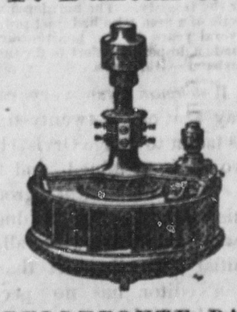

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Miscellaneous.

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Miscellaneous.

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Don't fail to say what paper you saw this in.

Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

The Bush House awning has been put up.

A number of live lobsters at Sourbeck's fish market last Friday attracted the attention of passers by.

"Pay your little bills."—*Huntingdon Journal*. If we would *Dur-borrow* money we could.

Howard street, west of Allegheny, has been fixed up by the Street Commissioner.

We endeavored to get some telegraphic news from Harrisbug this morning, but without avail.

Sheriff Candor, of Lock Haven, was [illegible] last Thursday. He was just [illegible] in business matters as ever.

Edward P[illegible] Washington, N. [illegible] the organ man from [illegible] Saturday.

The *Raftsman's Journal*, [illegible] field, ought to be able to kick [illegible] *Row* in politics.

A large assortment of fine East lake papers just received and open to-day at John Brackbill's.

The first story of the Brockerhoff House has been covered with a coat of paint and sand, which gives it a much better appearance.

Our estimable President Judge, Hon. C. A. Mayer, was nominated for Supreme Judge at the National Convention.

Business men will find it to their advantage to get their job work done at the REPUBLICAN office. Good work and low prices guaranteed.

John Jackson Auten's new paper, the *National Greenback*, published at Shamokin, has made its appearance. It *Auten*-'t to live long.

Several Bellefonters were in Philadelphia while the National Convention was in session. None of them were nominated, however.

P. B. Smith, Esq., a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff of Clinton county, was in this place on Monday. Mr. Smith would make an excellent officer.

If you desire to hear a good Opera rendered in excellent style go to Lock Haven to-morrow night and see the "Bohemian Girl." It will be played by Normal School students and the Faculty.

"Who will start the first pic-nic?"—*Daily Journal*. The boys in the *Journal* office used to have a pic-nic every day with his satanic majesty, Charlie Caldwell, of that establishment. It used to be a very frequent occurrence to baptize the *devil*.

Ex-Governor Curtin is writing an interesting article on Russia for the *Christian Union*. The Governor is of the opinion that the statesmen who immediately surround the Czar's throne are the equals of any in the world.

In making our announcement for he first quartely meeting of the Methodist church for the conference year we got the dates mixed. It should have been announced for next Sunday, the 19th instead of the 12th instant.

On Monday night week at attempt was made to blow open the safe in Mobley's store in Beech Creek, but the burglars were frightened off. This is probably the same party that robbed Cook & McClain's safe at Milesburg.

William Holt, of Snow Shoe, who attended the National Convention as a delegate, was nominated for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The communistic part of the body had a *holt* on another man, and William wasn't nominated for either office.

Prof. T. N. Magee was elected County Superintendent of Clinton county last Tuesday. His most formidable competitor was Prof. Brungard, Supt., of Renovo schools. Mr. Magee is a through scholar in the English branches, and we have no doubt as to his ability to perform the duties of the office intelligently.

Lock Haven wants a town clock.

The Court House yard presents a beautiful appearance.

Confectionery, wholesale and retail, at John C. Miller & co.'s book store.

Court reporter Vosburg is officially engaged at Lock Haven this week.

Coal fires and overcoats have been in demand for several days.

Croquet sets all prices at John C. Miller & Co.'s book store.

The editor of the REPUBLICAN went to Harrisburg yesterday morning.

The pay train passed over the B. E. V. R. R., and branches last Saturday.

Rev. Swallow, P. E., will preach at the Methodist church next Sunday evening.

Clean out your cellars and give them a coat of whitewash as a means of preventing disease.

Headquarters for picture and motto frames, at John C. Miller & Co.'s book store.

Our fellow-townsman, A Sussman, is in Philadelphia suffering with dropsy. He is undergoing medical treatment.

The heirs of the late Col. P. B. Wilson, of this place, have received his life insurance from the Equitable Co., amounting to $10,000.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston, will appear at Humes' Hall, This [illegible] 22d, for the first time in this place. This troupe is unequaled by any organization in the country.

The cool weather last week terminated in a pretty heavy frost Monday morning. We trust no serious damage resulted therefrom to the fruit and grain crops.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Murphy Temperance Association will be held to-morrow (Thursday) night at the Y. M. C. A. room. Everybody interested in the cause should attend.

You can buy a good suit at Newman's for $2.75 worth $6, a better suit for $3.75 worth $7, an all wool suit for $6.50 worth $12, and all other goods lower in proportion. He will, at all times, sell cheaper than the rest. tf

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society met last Friday evening at the house of Mrs. James H. Rankin, on Thomas street. There was a full attendance, and a great deal of interest was manifested.

Mine host Krom, of the Cummings House, is making some substantial improvements in his new quarters. The ground floor has been transformed into neat apartments and the whole building re-painted inside.

Mr. James Humphreys, of Lock Haven, a graduate of the Ontario, Canada, Veterinary College and two other similar institutions, is in town. Mr. Humphreys will practice his profession between this place and Lock Haven. While here, his headquarters will be at the Cummings House.

There was a platform dance on Half Moon hill last Friday evening. One lady, who is conscientiously opposed to having her son enjoy the pleasure of tripping the light fantastic toe, is said to have ascended the hill next morning and partially demolished that platform with her engine of destruction—an axe.

Below we give the new system of weights and measures as proposed by Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia. They are somewhat similar to the French Metric system.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

100 traces make a nail.
100 nails make a meter.
100 meters make a kile.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

10,000 square meters make a great acre.

MEASURES OF BULK AND CAPACITY.

100 drops make a spoon.
100 spoons make a quart.
100 quarts make a cask.

MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

100 seeds make a corn.
100 corns make a nut.
100 nuts make a bi-pound or bip.
1000 bips make a ton.

It is a matter of interest to the tax payers of our borough to know whether the new building erected by the town Council near the west end of Bush's arcade, was intended for a lock-up or a public bill board. The manner in which it is plastered over with unsightly show bills makes it an eye sore to the citizens of our borough. Would it not be well for our Burgess to wake up to a sense of his duty and see that public property shall not be disfigured by appropriating the same for the benefit of individual use. The removal of the bills and the application of whitewash instead will remedy the evil spoken of.

Painful Accident.

A painful and distressing accident occurred last Wednesday afternoon at Duncan's grist mill, just below town, to Katie, daughter of John Derstine, a resident of Water street. The abovementioned little girl, in company with several others, were playing about a shaft that runs from the grist mill to the warehouse, where it is used for hoisting grain, etc. For a distance of probably ten feet, on the upper side of the road, the shaft is uncovered. While engaged at the dangerous practice of playing about this shaft, the clothes of the unfortunate girl caught on a a bolt or screw used in a coupling, and in a few seconds she was being drawn between it and the ground. The force was so great that in a very short time her clothes were almost entirely torn from her body and both limbs fractured in a horrible manner. Her cries soon brought assistance; the machinery was stopped, and the little sufferer removed from her perilous position. She was taken to her home and Drs. Potter, Hibbler and Dobbins shortly put in an appearance. After examination, it was found that she had received an injury of the right thigh, breaking it in two places, one fracture being about three inches from the hip joint, and the other two inches above the knee. The left limb, just above the knee joint, was also fractured, and the shaft of the bone that runs down along the knee protruded through the skin. In addition to these frightful injuries, she received a number of contusions on the head and other parts of the body. For several days the physicians were unable to do anything in consequence of reaction not taking place, the pulse being scarcely perceptible at the wrist, and on the slightest movement she would become so exhausted that there was danger of death ensuing. On Friday morning the fractures were successfully reduced by the physicians. For some days after the accident her life was despaired of, but we are glad to say that she is getting along as well as could be expected. Dr. Potter, the attending physician, reports her case as being remarkable for the manner in which she bears up under her great affliction and endures the intense pain that must necessarily follow such severe injuries. The family have the kindest sympathies of the public.

Decoration Day.

The question whether we will observe Decoration Day should be decided immediately. The time is rapidly passing, and e'er we know it, May 30, will be here. It is a duty that we, as citizens, irrespective of party prejudices, should willingly perform, and no more fitting or emblematic tribute can be paid to the memory of our fallen heroes. Throughout the country the custom will be generally observed, and must it be said that Bellefonte refuses to honor those who, in an hour when the very life-blood of the country was sought, honored and defended us? We are sensible of the discreditable fact that some people have an abhorrence of such demonstrations, and argue it "revives unpleasant feelings.' And yet, with all their squamishness, these people refused to respond to the call of their country when war occured, but declared that such a measure would be suicidal. Let those peace-loving patriots bear in mind that in paying this floral tribute it is done not to resurrect any bitter feeling, but to keep fresh in our minds the acts and patriotism of those who died in a cause that they hooted at. With a military organization in our midst and a host of veterans soldiers around us, surely something should be done.

Since the above was put in type we learn that a preparatory meeting of citizens was held in the Council room last Friday evening. James H. Rankin was called to the chair and Capt. R. C. Cheesman was elected Secretary. On motion the following committees were formed:

Addresses and decorations, H. H. Benner, E. A. Smith; Executive Committee, R. C. Cheesman, William Gares, G. W. Chase; Finance, Wm. Jones; Music, R. C. Cheesman, H. B. Pontius. James H. Rankin was, on motion, elected Chief Marshal.

It is intended to give organized bodies a *special* invitation, but *all* persons are requested to join in the procession, which will be formed at the head of High street and thence move to the cemetery.

The sixth annual commencement of the Williamsport High School was held on Thursday evening last, in the Academy of Music at that place. There were thirteen graduates all of whom delivered addresses. The salutatory was by Miss Emma L. Hariland, and of the valedictory the *Gazette and Bulletin*, remarks, prefacing its report of the same: "The valedictory, 'Modern Science,' by E. Fred Vosburg, was, what all expected it would be, the master-piece of the exercises."

Photograph albums from 50 cts upwards, at John C. Miller & Co.'s book store.

An Irishman's Trouble.

Considerable amusement occurred last Saturday afternoon on Allegheny street near the Court House. An Irishman slightly under the immediate control of John Barleycorn, was going down that thoroughfare, when several unmanneriy youngsters began fooling with him "just for fun." Their tricks raised the Irishman's ire and he started after them on a smart gait. Down street he ran, close to their heels, when all at once he must have heard something drop, for down he went on the stone pavement, head foremost. In the "free-to-all" race he dropped his grip-sack and a stone-mason's hammer, which appeared to be his only companions, except the aforementioned John Barleycorn, Esq. Picking himself up he wended his way back to the starting point, when he threw his hands up and made an impromptu speech, which greatly amused the bystanders. He said: "Thim youngsters mithers had better larn thim something dacent. I hoap the vingeance of *God* will fall upon thim. I'm a risidint of Washington county Pennsylvania. I'm a Catholic and am here on that business. Me uncle's Bishop of Kerrigan, and its strange I can't go in peace under Republican institutions." After finishing his denunciation of things in general, he went towards the Court House, when a burly chap, slightly struck with "Jersey Lightning," pulled his coat and made for him. He was under the impression that the man from the land of the Shamrock wanted to display his pugilistic prowess, and didn't discover his mistake until after the affair was over. Plenty of loud talk was indulged in, but nothing serious occurred. After recovering his luggage the much-abused Washington county citizen left the crowd and took up quarters at a hotel.

Horse and Buggy Stolen.

Monday week, says the Lock Haven *Journal*, two men hired a horse and buggy at Smith & Probst's livery stable, stating that they were going to Washington Iron Works and would be back the same evening about nine o'clock. They also said if they did not return at the time named no uneasiness need be felt; but the hour arrived and the horse and buggy were not restored to the owners. Daniel Probst, one of the livery firm, procured a warrant and started in pursuit of the party, learning that they had driven on toward Bellefonte.

We have succeeded in securing further information as regards the robbery. Whether the parties came to Bellefonte is not known, but certain it is that they went to Unionville Tuesday evening and stopped at Taylor's hotel. On Wednesday morning they took the train for Tyrone, saying they would return in a few days and take the horse and buggy. Deputy Sheriff Munson, of this place, heard of the stolen property being there and on Saturday night last went up. The story proved correct and he generously took possession of the horse and buggy. The owners at Lock Haven were telegraphed on Sunday and on Monday morning last they came to this place. The horse and buggy were immediately indentified and Sheriff Munson received his reward, which was $50. On Sunday Mr. Smith received a telegram from some point below Williamsport announcing that two men answering the descriptions given had been captured. Police officers were sent next morning and brought the men to Lock Haven where they were identified.

John Schuyler, Jr., of Lock Haven, was in town on Monday. Now, this announcement, of itself, is nothing unusual, but we will add the most important part. Jack is proprietor of the Fallon House, which was built by Spanish royalty. It is the most popular hotel of our neighboring city, and one of the neatest, best managed institutions of its kind in the State. Mr. Schuyler is the prince of landlords and always entertains his guests in the most approved manner. His gentlemanly assistants, L. M. Schuyler and Penn Bigony, assist him in his work and greatly "help the cause along." In order to provide more efficiently for the enjoyment of his patrons, Mr. Schuyler has taken considerable stock in an institution of that city known as the West Branch Navy. They have a sloop of war called the "Otzinachson," which is used in conveying pleasure parties up and down the Susquehana. It also assists in preserving order among river pirates and bravely defends that bone of contention to Williamsport lumbermen, the shear boom.

Part of the extensive wagon and furniture factory of G. S. Garth & Son, at Mill Hall, Clinton county, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. Fire supposed to have originated from a stove used for heating glue. Loss $2,500.

Matrimonial.

Last Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock, Colonel D. S. Keller, of this place, was united in marriage to Miss Mattie E. Schroeder. The ceremony was performed at the house of Judge Hagenman, in the city of Reading. The bride is a niece of the Judge and a daughter of ex-Sheriff John S. Schroeder. Rev. G. C. Billheimer of St. Mathews Lutheran church, was the officiating clergyman. The Reading *Daily Eagle*, in its account of the affair, says: The bride is a brunette, medium hight, with a very fair complexion, dark hair and eyes. The bride and groom were married in traveling dress and left last evening in the 6:15 train for Harrisburg, leavthere to-day for Washington, and returning in the course of ten days to their future home in Bellefonte. Colonel Keller, the groom, is one the leading members of the Centre county bar, enjoys a splendid business, and is held in high esteem by the members of his profession and the public generally. He is also a member of Gen. James A. Beaver's staff of the 5th division of Pennsylvania National Guards, and arose to distinction during the late "unpleasantness." The bride is a young lady with varied attainments who is recognized as one of the very best of women. Excepting to a few of the immediate relatives and near friends of the bride, there were no invitations issued in this city. From abroad the following were present: Mrs. Henry Keller, mother of the groom, and Rev. Henry Keller, brother of the groom, of Boalsburg, Pa; B. Frank Keller, Esq., of Bellefonte, a brother of the groom; Mrs. Rev. Sophia P. Wagner, of Lebanon; Mr. A. Shaw, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Susan Davis, of Pottsville, aunt of the bride, and Mrs. Rev. G. C. Hall, of Danville, a sister of the groom. The presents were valuable and serviceable. Judge Orvis, President Judge of the several Courts of Bellefonte, uniting with the members of the bar of that place, presented a splendid silver service. A large and beautiful pyramid of choice flowers perfumed the large parlors of Judge Hagenman, and the refreshments were served by W. S. Monyer. In the centre of the dining table was a large pyramid of fruits and flowers surrounded by smaller sized pyramids of different kinds of ice cream, which were supported by immense wedding cakes, which were again supported by other choice confections and cakes of almost every variety. The description of this wedding would not be complete if mention was not made of Mrs. Hagenmen, mother of Judge Hagenman, who is now in her eighty-eighth year, and Mr. Boyer, father of Mrs. Judge Hagenman, who is in his eighty-fourth year. Both of these old people enjoy good health, considering their age, and were congratulated by the friends present. At six o'clock it was announced that the barouche was waiting at the door to convey to the depot the happy couple, who were accompanied by several of their young friends. Amidst the best wishes of their relations and friends for their happiness and prosperity through life, the party took their leave, and one of Reading's fairest and most cultured daughters will hereafter do her utmost to make those happy about her in her new home at Bellefonte.

Judge Orvis Reversed in the Turner Case.

The Supreme Court of the State has reversed the judgment of Judge Orvis, of this district, in the case of Martin V. Turner, of Clearfield county, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Waple, and sentenced to be hung. The decision of the higher court was delivered by Justice Gordon, and the reversal is based on the charge of Judge Orvis submitting to the jury whether there was evidence to show that the prisoner (Martin V. Turner, of Clearfield county,) had manufactured evidence to establish an *alibi* instead of instructing the jury to decide whether the *alibi* has been proved. Turner murdered a woman with whom he is alleged to have had adulterous intercourse, and is supposed to have killed her to save him from expense. The deed was committed with a double-barreled rifle, both loads having been discharged into her head. She was found in the woods some days after the tragedy. The murdered woman was the wife of a man who had just previously served several years in the penitentiary, and Turner made a desperate effort to fix the guilt on her husband.—*Watchman*.

The *Watchman* was very careful not to say that out of twenty-six exceptions taken to Judge Orvis' charge only two were sustained, and these merely upon technical grounds. Why this omission of credit due his Honor was made is known to all who are familiar with the fact that the *Watchman* editor has no peculiar liking for Mr. Orvis.

A rumor prevailed on the streets Monday last that a man had been murdered at Milesburg by several women of ill fame from this place. Investigation proved that the affair was nothing more than a row, in which several Bellefonte *demi mondes* figured conspicuously.

David Salmon, a prominent contractor of Lock Haven, accompanied by his two brothers, John and William, passed through this place on Monday last, *en route* to Kansas City, Mo., where they will engage in business with M. B. Beliney formerly of Lock Haven.

The sad and almost fatal accident which befel little Katie Derstine of which we give a full account elsewhere, has placed her in an invalid's room for many weeks to come, the convenience and comforts of which, although equal to the means of the afflicted parents, are not such, as the exigencies of this extraordinary case require. In these times, it is a rare circumstance that parents are supplied with the means to make a child as comfortable as the necessities of the case demands. With both legs broken and many bruises on her body, she must suffer excruciating pain, for the relief of which the most improved bed room appliances should be provided. A gum bed inflated with air or filled with water would add very much towards relieving her from the ills that arise from long confinement. We urge upon the good and charitable people of our borough to lend a helping hand in this matter—remember charity ought to begin at home—solicit the necessary funds and supply the wants of which we speak.

The Philipsburg *Journal* says that Chief Burgess J. N. Casanova of that place had his slumbers frequently disturbed during last Tuesday night by what seemed to be the twitter of a bird. At times quite loud and strong and then subsiding to a lower tone. In the morning he noticed a mouse running across the floor of his chamber and he captured it. Placing it in a small cage, he discovered it to be his musical friend of the night, and he is now the happy possessor of a veritable singing mouse, which he values quite highly. He proposes to furnish his mouseship with a beautiful cage and supplp him with daily rations in consideration of his fine musical abilities.

Joseph and G. K. Baker, of Lemont, Centre county, have on hand and for sale about 30 barrels of fine cider vinegar. Address box 25, Lemont.
20-4t.

FEELS YOUNG AGAIN.—"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, Providence, R. I.
20-2t.

MARRIED.

WEIRICK—NEFF.—At Howard, May 8th, by Rev. J. Benson Akers, Mr. Zachariah T. Weirick to Miss Jennie Peff, both of Howard.

KELLER—SCHROEDER.—On the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, Hon. J. Hagerman, Reading, Pa., by the Rev. T. C. Billheimer, David S. Keller, Esq., of Bellefonte, Pa., to Miss Mattie E. R. Schroeder, of Reading. No cards.

BRYAN—KRISE.—At Eagle Iron Works, on May 12th, 1878, by Rev. J. Benson Akers, Mr. James Bryan to Miss Mary R. Krise, both of Eagle Iron Works.

DIED.

WETZLER.—Near Milesburg, April 28, Willie J. infant son of W. W. J. R. and S. J. Wetzler, aged 10 months and one day.

And Christ said, "suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdon of Heaven."

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, May 15, 1878.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$1 15
Red wheat	1 15
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	45
Oats	25
Cloverseed	3 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	6 00@6 25
Flour, wholesale	5 50@5 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 05
Hay, mixed, per ton	10 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	8 50
Short straw per ton	6 50@8 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	7
Fresh butter per pound	15
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	18
Country hams per pound	9
Hams, sugar cured	12
Bacon	6
Lard per pound	7
Eggs per doz	9
Potatoes per bushel	20
Dried beef	18
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Small onions per quart	6

Stock Markets.

Quotation of White, Powell, & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Stock and bonds bought and sold on commission.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1878.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	107¾	107¾
" 5-20 " '65, J. and J	103¾	104
" " " '67, " "	106¾	106¾
" " " '68, " "	109	109¼
" 10-40 coupon	106¾	104¾
" Pacific 6's, cy	119¾	119¾
New 5's, Reg '81	104¾	104¾
" " c '81	104¾	104¾
" 4½'s, Reg. 91	102¾	103
" " c '81	103¾	103¾
" 4's, Reg. 1907	100¾	100¾
" " c. 1907	100¾	100¾
Gold	100¾	100¾
Pennsylvania	27¾	27¾
Reading	13¾	13¾
Philadelphia and Erie	6	7¼
Lehigh Navigation	16¼	16¾
" Valley	35¾	35¾
United R. R. of N. J	119¾	120¼
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R. R	5¾	6¼
Northern Central	13¾	15
Central Transportation	37	37¾
Nesquehoning	45¾	46
North Pennsylvania	33¾	34